FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1984

INDIA

The prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, was shot and killed by two of her own security men at her home this morning, according to Delhi radio. State mourning will be observed for 12 days. Rajiv Gandhi, son of the assassinated prime minister, was sworn in as new prime minister by President Giani Zail Singh at a ceremony attended by Cabinet ministers and other officials, the radio reported. AFP reports that police in New Delhi have been put on "maximum alert" and all entry and exit routes to the city have been sealed off. In a speech carried by Delhi radio, Vice President Venkataraman appealed to citizens to honor Mrs Gandhi's memory by promoting "communal harmony and peace."

DRA

Regarding border activity, some 15,000 Soviet and Afghan troops are massing along the border with northwest Pakistan and a similar buildup is occurring next to Pakistan's Baluchistan Province, an Afghan resistance official told AFP. Meanwhile, in a speech reported by Kabul Radio, President Babrak Karmal said the DRA Government must assist border tribes in repulsing "military aggression" and he called for "effective measures" to defend "every inch" of Afghan territory

Israel

Contacts on Lebanon — The Israeli and Lebanese Governments are currently holding "advanced contacts" through the mediation of a UN official who is now in Beirut after holding recent talks with Israeli officials, according to Israeli political sources cited by IDF radio. This disclosure came in response to a report from Washington that Lebanon has agreed to negotiate with Israel under UNIFIL auspices and not under the auspices of the Armistice Commission, the radio noted. Earlier, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon will be "many months" from now after a "lengthy process," Jerusalem radio reported. Therefore, Peres added, "do not come to me all the time with the 6 to 9 months formula."

Lewis on Reagan Plan — Jerusalem radio broadcast U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis' "surprise statement" criticizing President Reagan's September 1982 Middle East initiative. While viewing the Reagan plan as a "genuine effort to recreate momentum," Lewis was reported saying that the timing of the initiative was "abysmal," the tactics of its presentation were "worse," and the outcome is thus far "nil."

Iran

Comment on War, Red Cross — Iran's recent Meymak offensive was one of its best operations, with very low Iranian casualties while the Iraqis sustained heavy casualties in their attempts to recapture the high ground taken by the Iranians, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated in a Tehran radio interview. While pointing out that the territory recaptured by the Iranians is Iranian soil, thereby belying Iraq's claim to have left Iranian territory, he said Iran's positions on the Meymak and Helaleh heights dominate the Iraqi border roads, and he stressed that it is "not exaggerated" to view Helaleh as "the key to Baghdad."

As for the recent disturbance among Iraqi POW's in a Gorgan camp, the Majlis speaker accused Red Cross officials of provoking the riot and he claimed that they have carried out "some sort of espionage" by passing on to the Iraqi Government a list of "penitent" Iraqi POW's compiled by the "Ba'thist" POW's. Iran will warn the Red Cross about this and will insist that it behave impartially in the future, he added.

Khomeyni, Montazeri Remarks — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a speech reported by IRNA, told Iran Air employees not to feel uneasy about the presence of Revolution Guards in civil aircraft and other strict security measures to prevent hijackings. He called on the airline workers to cooperate with the security forces to avoid a repetition of "past experiences."

In a separate development, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri urged Iranian diplomats to send lists to Tehran of Iranians living abroad who are not against the Islamic revolution and who are interested in returning to Iran, according to IRNA. Iranian diplomats shuold not feel offended by criticism from Iranian students abroad, he also stated.

OPEC

The Geneva conference of OPEC oil ministers has reached a temporary 2-month agreement to reduce production quotas as of 1 November, acting OPEC President Subroto said, cited by KUNA. Earlier, KUNA noted, the Iraqi oil minister declared that his country would not agree to cut production, thus joining Iran and Nigeria.

PLO

At a joint meeting in Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee decided to convene the PNC in November, INA reported. As for the PNC session's venue, that will be set after Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat learns Algeria's final stand on the issue, a Palestinian source told INA.

In a separate development, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf claimed in an Italian magazine interview reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio that through infiltration of Mosad the PLO has learned of Israeli links with the Red Brigades.

Sudan

The Sudanese Armed Forces affirmed their support for President Ja'far Numayri and condemned the recent "racist" conspiracy in a statement reported by SUNA. Meanwhile, according to SUNA, a pro-communist dissident group from southern Sudan, responding to Numayri's call, began peace talks with Army officials.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 212 *31 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat on Mediation, USSR, Iraq-Iran War *[INA]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Sources on PNC Session, Tunis Meeting *[INA]* ..... A 1
DFLP Official on Palestinian Algiers Dialogue *[QNA]* ..... A 1
Salah Khalaf Links Mosad With Red Brigades *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
PLO Executive Committee Statement on Bus Attack *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Palestinians Reportedly Infiltrate Lebanon *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Reportage on OPEC Emergency Meeting in Geneva ..... B 1
Allocation of Reduced Quotas Discussed *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
Iran's Gharazi Addresses Meeting *[IRNA]* ..... B 1
Indonesian Minister on Cuts *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
8.5 Percent Cutback Announced *[AFP]* ..... B 1
Details Announced *[AFP]* ..... B 2
Algerian Minister Urges Price Stabilization *[OPECNA]* ..... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

UAE Official on Military College Centralization ..... C 1
UAE Welcomes GCC Citizens Attendance ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

GCC's 'Abdallah Bisharah Arrives in Bahrain ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Minister Expresses 'Deepest Regret' On Gandhi ..... C 1
Lebanon's Birri Leaves for Algeria ..... C 1
Assembly Praises Foreign Policy Decisions ..... C 1
Radio Official Views Second Program, Gulf Radio *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 29 Oct]* ..... C 2

OMAN

Oil Minister Comments on Oil Price Situation ..... C 2
Naval Exercises With Saudi Arabia Concluded *[WAKH]* ..... C 2

QATAR

Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With Comoros ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Views Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... C 3

UAE

Heir Apparent Attends Air Force Graduation ..... C 3
Reagan 'Woos Zionism' at Recent Conference ..... C 4

PDRY

Briefs: Decrees Issued ..... C 4

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit of Indian President ..... C 4
Talks With Salih Held *[Delhi]* ..... C 4
Technical Cooperation To Be Expanded *[Delhi]* ..... C 4
Foreign Ministers Hold Talks ..... C 4
Briefs: Agriculture Loan Agreement ..... C 5
Ambassador to Somalia
Somali Ambassador Presents Credentials

EGYPT

Butrus Ghali on Relations With Kenya ..... D 1
Ghali, Zambian Foreign Ministers Discuss OAU ..... D 1
Air Force Develops MiG-21, Mirage-5, Phantom Fighters ..... D 1
Reportage on Mubarak Visit to FRG *[cross-reference]* ..... D 1

IRAQ

Communique Reports Latest Combat Operations ..... E 1
Reportage on Visit of Romania's Ion Nicolae ..... E 1
Received by Ramadan ..... E 1
Attends Cooperation Committee Meeting ..... E 1
Meets With Industry Minister ..... E 1
Meets With Trade Minister ..... E 1
Cooperation Minutes Signed With Mauritania ..... E 1
Minister Ends Visit, Departs ..... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Interviewed by London Paper *[AL-DUSTUR 30 Oct]* ..... F 1
Husayn Receives Message From YAR President ..... F 5
Proposed Cabinet Reshuffle Evokes Comment *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 31 Oct]* ..... F 5

LEBANON

USSR Envoy Meets With Al-Jumayyil, Comments *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
VOM Criticizes Al-Jumayyil Visits, Pope's Policy ..... G 1
Prime Minister's Visit to Damascus Called Off *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Birri Comments on Role of National Resistance *[KUNA]* ..... G 1
PSP Radio Reports 'Relative Calm' After Shelling *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Amal, 6th Brigade Clash at Beirut Airport *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Three Linked With Massacre Executed in Tripoli *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Hezbollah Denounces Actions in West Beirut *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Israeli Patrols Attacked by Resistance ..... G 3
Patrol Attacked in Sidon *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Grenade Attack Wounds 2 ..... G 3
Patrol Attacked Near Tyre ..... G 3

SYRIA

Al-Asad Cables Condolences to Indian President ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Addresses People's Assembly Committee ..... H 1
Khaddam Receives National Alliance Delegation ..... H 1
Vice President Mashariqah Leaves For Algiers ..... H 1
Press Views Lebanese Situation, Security ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Bar-Lev Opens Knesset Debate on Terrorism ..... I 1
Kahane Immunity Examined ..... I 1
Knesset Concludes Debate ..... I 2
President Herzog Threatened by 'The Avengers' ..... I 2
Peres Discusses Policy at Seminar on Camp David ..... I 2
Jerusalem Quotes Lewis Criticism of Reagan Plan ..... I 2
'Advanced' Contacts With Lebanese Government Noted ..... I 3
Rabin Sets Undefined Time Limit for Lebanon Move ..... I 3
UK's Howe Tours Northern Border, Departs ..... I 3
Basyuni Lists Terms for Thaw in 'Cold Peace' ..... I 3
Urges New Approach to Talks *[HA'ARETZ 31 Oct]* ..... I 4
Netherlands Group Briefs Rabin on Syrian Views ..... I 4
Shamir Scores Netherlands Stand *[THE JERUSALEM POST 31 Oct]* ..... I 4
Peres Sends Condolences on Gandhi Assassination ..... I 4
Shamir Expresses Sorrow ..... I 5
Energy Minister, Mexican Envoy Discuss Trade ..... I 5
Mexico Rejects Barter Repayment ..... I 5
Spanish Opposition Leader Urges Renewal of Ties *[MA'ARIV 29 Oct]* ..... I 5
West Bank City Linked With Ciskei Capital *[THE JERUSALEM POST 29 Oct]* ..... I 5
Foreign Ministry on Ties *[MA'ARIV 30 Oct]* ..... I 6
Ciskei 'President' Arrives ..... I 6
IDF Cuts 800 Over 6 Months in Austerity Move *['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Oct]* ..... I 6
UNIFIL Submits Complaints to IDF Over Incidents *['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Oct]* ..... I 6
Lebanese Druze To Prevent Infiltration *['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Oct]* ..... I 7
Syria Believed To Have Aided Infiltrators *[MA'ARIV 31 Oct]* ..... I 7
IDF Helps Establish Marj 'Uyun Blood Bank ..... I 7
Rabin: West Bank Living Standards To Improve ..... I 7
Authorities Decide Not To Close Bethlehem Campus ..... I 7
Bethlehem Entrance Reopened ..... I 8
Territories Coordinator on Bus Attack, Security *[MA'ARIV 30 Oct]* ..... I 8
Morasha Minister on Settlement, Economy ..... I 8
Former West Bank Official on Moderate Palestinians *[THE JERUSALEM POST 29 Oct]* ..... I 8
New Moshav To Be Established Near Halhul *[THE JERUSALEM POST 31 Oct]* ..... I 9
Knesset Lobby on Behalf of Druze Established ..... I 9
Briefs: Foreign Debts Increase ..... I 9
IDF Appointment

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Delivers State of Nation Address ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Habre Regime Blamed for Failure of Chad Talks ..... Q 1
JANA: Egypt's Mubarak Attacks Arab League ..... Q 1

MAURITANIA

Ould Haydala Returns From CEAO Summit in Bamako ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Paris' LE MONDE Cites Hassan Fes Remarks *[25 Oct]* ..... Q 2
Socialist Leader Bouabid Views Opposition Role *[Madrid EL PAIS 22 Oct]* ..... Q 2
Parliament Elects Deputy Speakers, Chairmen ..... Q 3
'Security Belt' To Cover All Saharan Regions ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Armed Forces' Statement on Conspiracy ..... Q 4
Omani, YAR Leaders Send Message to Numayri ..... Q 5
Numayri Appoints New Director of SUNA ..... Q 5

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Prime Minister Meets With Italian Leaders *[cross-reference]* ..... R 1

ETHIOPIA

Chernenko Promises To Send Planes, Trucks ..... R 1
USSR Drought Aid Delivered ..... R 1
Reportage on Visit of PDRY Foreign Minister ..... R 1
Foreign Minister Arrives *[Aden]* ..... R 1
Goshu Wolde Receives Al-Dali ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Economic, Political Cooperation With DPRK Discussed ..... R 1

UGANDA

Minister Hopes for Greater Cooperation With CSSR ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Further on Brazzaville Reconciliation Conference ..... S 1
Lassou Interviewed on Talks ..... S 1
Delegation Returns; Opposition Denounced ..... S 2
Bardai Blames Failure on Ndjamena ..... S 2
Libyans Arrive in Ndjamena To Observe Pull Out ..... S 3
Bardai reports ANL-FAN Clash Around Oum Chalouba ..... S 3

ZAIRE

Four Financial Agreements Signed With France ..... S 3

WEST AFRICA

Further on 10th CEAO Summit Held in Bamako ..... T 1
Conference Issues Final Communique ..... T 1
Sankara Comments on CEAO ..... T 2
Conte on CEAO Conference ..... T 2

BURKINA

AFP Reports Release of LIPAD Officials ..... T 3

GHANA

Algerian Envoy Calls for Increased Cooperation ..... T 3
Sankara Envoy Delivers Message to Rawlings ..... T 3
Nigerian Envoy Urges Radio, TV Program Exchange ..... T 4
Morocco's Threat To Withdraw From OAU Examined ..... T 4

GUINEA

Food Aid Agreement Signed With Canada 29 Oct ..... T 4

IVORY COAST

Ambassador To PRC Interviewed on Relations *[FRATERNITE MATIN 30 Oct]* ..... T 5

MALI

Party, Government Delegation Leaves for Algiers ..... T 5

NIGERIA

Gambari Satisfied With Troop Withdrawal From Chad ..... T 6
Briefs: Outgoing Guinean Ambassador ..... T 6

TOGO

French Presidential Adviser Ends Visit to Togo ..... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

1,500 North Korean Troops Reportedy Arrive ..... U 1
Diamond Trafficking Trial Ends in Death Sentence ..... U 1
Angolan Sentenced to Death ..... U 1
124 Facing Charges ..... U 1
Fragate Execution by Firing Squad ..... U 1
Comment on Smuggling Trial ..... U 2
UNITA Cites Results of Recent Actions ..... U 3
Success Claimed in Actions ..... U 3
174 FAPLA, 29 Cubans Killed *[KUP]* ..... U 3
KUP Cites UNITA Victories ..... U 3

BOTSWANA

2 South Africans Arrested After Shooting *[SAPA]* ..... U 4

LESOTHO

DPRK President Sends Greetings to Jonathan ..... U 4
GDR's Stoph Congratulates Jonathan on Birthday ..... U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says Portuguese Sabotaging Talks ..... U 4
RSA Committed To End 'Banditry' ..... U 4

FPLM Kills 28 'Armed Bandits' in 4 Provinces:MB290800 ..... U 4
Bank Chief Cites Need for Regional Stability ..... U 5
Korean Technicians Assist New Production Line ..... U 5
Tete Governor Discusses Drought, Aid Needs ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

17 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed in Past 2 Weeks *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
SWAPO Decries U.S. Links With RSA Government *[Dar es Salaam Voice of Namibia]* ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Leaves for Cape Verde Talks ..... U 6
Commentary on Cape Verde Talks ..... U 6
Renamo, Mozambique Cease-fire Talks End ..... U 7
Armscor Employees Comment on UK Smuggling Charge ..... U 7
2 Smuggled Arms Identified *[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL 29 Oct]* ..... U 8
Youth Killed in Continuing Cape Violence ..... U 8
Pik Botha To Attend Meeting in FRG ..... U 8
ANC Comments on Use of RSA Army in Black Areas *[Radio Freedom]* ..... U 8

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Hails Relations With PRC ..... U 9
Parliament Speaker Comments on Constitution ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Cites Need To Boost Training Programs ..... U 10

'Arafat on Mediation, USSR, Iraq-Iran War

JN310906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has disclosed that Soviet, Saudi, YAR, and Algerian mediations to bring the viewpoints of the PLO and the Syrian regime closer have failed.

In an interview with the magazine *ALIF BA'* published here today, 'Arafat said these mediaitons failed due to the Syrian regime's insistence on its anti-PLO stands. He indicated that President Saddam Husayn had informed him of Iraq's readiness to host the next PNC session, since Iraq is a strong base on which the Palestinian revolution and the PLO can rely and since it is an open arena for them to confront colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism.

'Arafat described the PLO's relations with the Soviet Union as good. He added that since the beginning Moscow has supported the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, repatriation, and establishment of their independent state. He said that during his recent meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Berlin he discussed the Soviet proposals on holding an international conference to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, 'Arafat called for doubling efforts for the sake of undertaking a serious and responsible action whether by the Islamic Good Offices Committee or the nonaligned committee. He said: We are responsible to the Arab and Islamic nation for stopping this bloodshed. He regretted the delay in the work of the military subcommittee stemming from the Islamic Good Offices Committee. This subcommittee comprises members from Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and the PLO and was scheduled to meet in Jeddah last week.

'Arafat said: During my recent meeting with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti, I noted that some of the subcommittee members insisted on postponing meetings despite the war escalation. He said that Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad has called for an urgent plenary meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee on the level of presidents in Dhaka. He added that the PLO welcomed this call and that Gambian President Dawda Jawara should be contacted to expedite this meeting.

Palestinian Sources on PNC Session, Tunis Meeting

JN301310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 30 Oct (INA) — It was learned here that at a joint meeting headed by Yasir 'Arafat here last night, the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee decided to convene the PNC before the end of next month.

A responsible Palestinian source told an INA correspondent that the venue of the PNC session will be determined after receiving Algeria's final reply during the next 2 days. He added that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will leave for Algeria during the next 24 hours to learn Algeria's final stand on this issue and to head the PLO Executive Committee delegation to the Algerian revolution celebrations.

During their joint meeting, the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee reviewed the developments of the Palestinian dialogue.

DFLP Official on Palestinian Algiers Dialogue

GF301033 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 30 Oct (QNA) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has termed the new round of the Palestinian dialogue, which will open tomorrow in Algiers — between the sides that signed the Aden-Algiers agreement — as being decisive. He asserted that all sides are keen to preserve the unity of the PLO and revive its institutions. In a statement to the correspondent of *AL-KHALIJ* published today he stressed that there are no differences between the DFLP and the PFLP.

Participating in the dialogue are delegations from the organizations of the National Alliance and a Fatah delegation led by Khalil al-Wazir and the membership of Salah Khalaf — members of the Fatah Central Committee. The meeting is also attended by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau of the Algerian Liberation Front and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau in the PDRY. The paper reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Algiers tomorrow leading a delegation to take part in the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Salah Khalaf Links Mosad With Red Brigades

JN301855 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has requested the Italian Government to intercede officially and politically to stop the decision by a Venice magistrate ordering the detention of several PLO leaders on the pretext that the PLO had supplied the Red Brigades with a quantity of arms. Brother Abu Iyad described the magistrate's decision as shameful and ridiculous. This matter should be dealt with politically, he said.

In an interview with the Italian weekly *L'ESPRESSO* yesterday, Brother Abu Iyad said: I believe that the Venice magistrate is a victim of Zionist propaganda. I believe this is a political issue which should be resolved on this basis. Some of our Italian friends have advised us to lodge a complaint against the aforementioned magistrate, but we refused to do so because we consider this issue a political not a legal matter. It is shameful. We expect from the Italian Government a political solution to this matter; otherwise, we will consider the Italian Government a collaborator with the United States and Israel.

Brother Abu Iyad explained the PLO's position on a cargo of arms, which Britain is said to have sold to the Tunisian Army but which was then sold to the PLO, and later found its way to the

Red Brigades. It is said that the arms were wrapped in Lebanese newspaper and carried the PLO official stamp. Abu Iyad said: First, we did not receive any arms from Tunisia, only political and diplomatic support. Second, the particulars you are talking about are baseless. Is it inconceivable for us to send arms wrapped in Lebanese papers with the PLO official stamp on them.

Brother Abu Iyad added: From 1976 to 1979, Beirut was an international arms market. Anybody could have bought arms there. Even Saudi Arabia bought 1,500 firearms during that period. However, we had no connection with that arms trade. Everyone knows that our arms are Soviet-made. Regarding my trips to Paris and the allegations about my meetings with Red Brigade members, I say that I visited Paris three times: in 1972, 1983, and 1984. We informed the security organs there of every visit, as is the custom.

Brother Abu Iyad announced that the Palestinian security organs have succeeded in penetrating the Israeli Mosad. This is how I learned about the links between the Red Brigades and the Israelis, he said. He added: We have persons who have penetrated the Mosad. It is through them that we learned about the Red Brigades' link with Israel.

PLO Executive Committee Statement on Bus Attack

JN301718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Text" of statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee on the 28 October bus attack in Jerusalem — date and place not given]

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee, while condemning the escalation of the terrorist operations being carried out by Zionist racists against our compatriots in our occupied territory in broad daylight, announces that these operations, which are an extension of the plan of massive terrorism and massacres carried out by Zionist settlers through the planning and facilities of Zionist leaders, will not achieve their objectives of intimidating and terrorizing our kinfolk in the occupied territory and emptying the land of our youths. It will only prompt our kinfolk to become more steadfast, defiant, and determined to resist terrorism and occupation with a relentless will.

The Executive Committee would like to affirm here that these operations are encouraged not only by the Zionist leaders, but also by the U.S. Administration which stands behind all Israel's terrorist, racist behaviors and practices.

The Executive Committee, while hailing our steadfast struggler people in the occupied territory for their heroic steadfastness against the occupiers, affirms that it will not tolerate such criminals operations which the settlers continue to carry out against our compatriots.

The Executive Committee places this new crime, in which the terrorists used the U.S. LAW rocket, before the Arab nation and the world public, and would like to point out that the continuation of such terrorist operations, which are met with strange silence, will only make the fighters of the Palestinian revolution more determined to continue their relentless armed struggle to uproot this secret terrorism, which is organized by the Zionist leaders, and to liberate the land regardless of the sacrifices.

The PLO Executive Committee, while expressing its condolences, coupled with its great appreciation and pride, to the families of the innocent victims from among the sons of our people, pledges to them that the blood of our martyrs and victims will not be wasted.

All glory to our steadfast kinfolk in occupied Palestine and to the heroic Palestinian people. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. It is a revolution unto victory.

Palestinians Reportedly Infiltrate Lebanon

JN301848 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Many of the Palestinian fighters who left Lebanon in August 1982 have secretly returned to Beirut, as stated in a secret report the Lebanese Government received recently. The report has been published in the newspaper *AL-ANWAR*, and says that the returned fighters belong to both pro-'Arafat and anti-'Arafat factions; that they began reorganizing themselves in Lebanon last September; and that a 10-member regional Fatah command has been established. The report added that this command has been assigned the task of defining the activities of the pro-'Arafat men.

The report states that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] paid a secret visit to Tripoli, north Lebanon, on 15 October where he met with Palestinian and Lebanese cadres and urged them to unite in order to face the communist trend. The report also says that a Lebanese grouping called the special units [al-wahadat al-khassah] has been established and that pro-'Arafat men have started buying great quantities of arms from Beirut arms merchants. Abu Jihad asked his men to intensify their military operations against Israel from Lebanese territory. The report says that 'Arafat is opposed to this approach.

The report also says that Fatah established a missile-launching base in the town of Ad-Damur, 17 km south of Beirut.

Press reports in this regard say that during the past 50 days, Israeli naval patrols stopped two pro-'Arafat Palestinian groups in Lebanese territorial waters enroute to striking at targets in Israel. The report notes that about 70 Fatah dissident fighters returned to Beirut over the past month and that the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group was reorganized following a secret visit to Beirut by the dissident leader Abu Khalid al-'Amlah. The report said that most of the Palestinian fighters entered Lebanon with forged passports from North African and Gulf states.

Reportage on OPEC Emergency Meeting in Geneva

Allocation of Reduced Quotas Discussed

LD301547 Kuwait KUNA in English 1326 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva, Oct 30 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers made progress Tuesday in their bid to share out production cuts of 1.5 million barrels a day among the members. Conference Chairman Dr Subroto said the meeting was very confident that an agreement would be reached. He said several formulas on how the production and output should be made had been discussed, and the ministers were to meet again in private later this afternoon.

Asked about Nigeria's request to be considered as a special case and not to lower production or return to its official price, Subroto said the ministers had tried to show Nigeria that what OPEC did should be carried by every member in OPEC.

The announcement by Dr Subroto, Indonesia's energy minister, followed a second two-and-half hour meeting by the heads of delegation in a bid to hammer out an agreement dividing up the production cut of 1.5 million b/d decided in principle on Monday. OPEC was hoping a new output ceiling of 16 million b/d would be enough to tighten up prices to official levels as winter demand rose to around 18.5-19 million b/d. Subroto confirmed earlier Tuesday that the cut, effective from this Thursday, would last only two months, and was certain to be re-examined at OPEC's scheduled conference here on December 19. The haggling over which countries would lower their quotas, and by so doing reduce their vital revenues, was the hardest part of the bargaining after the general accord to reduce OPEC's production ceiling.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told newsmen as he went into the Tuesday morning session that a majority of OPEC's 13 members would lower production. However, Iraqi Minister Qasim Taqi said his country would not agree, joining Iran and Nigeria. The small OPEC producers such as Gabon and Ecuador were also not expected to lower output.

The bulk of the cut would fall on Saudi Arabia, with probably Kuwait, Venezuela, Libya, Algeria and the UAE taking part. It was these countries which worked out the original plan in Geneva this month with Mexico and Egypt. If the cutback was to have an effect, it was crucial for the OPEC members to commit themselves strictly to production quotas and stop the widespread discounting on prices, analysts here noted. This was to be discussed in Geneva after the ministers decided on quotas. UAE Oil Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah is one of the OPEC ministers pushing for an end to the cheating, otherwise prices could collapse in a very short time, the analysts commented.

OPEC was also due to look at the crisis over differentials between light and heavy crudes but there was a growing feeling that it might not be fully resolved here, despite Al-'Utaybah's insistance that it must be part of the Geneva accord. The conference could put the issue off until the December meeting, when a report on defferentials is to be discussed, sources said. The UAE has said it would not wait, and would take unilaterial action to lower its light crude price by 50 cents a barrel. Algeria is also under great pressure.

Despite their pressing immediate problems, a group of OPEC experts could be asked to continue reviewing the situation. Meanwhile, six oil ministers from the GCC were due to meet here this week after the OPEC conference.

Iran's Gharazi Addresses Meeting

LD301607 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct 30, IRNA — Iran's Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi Monday announced that to support the oil price at the international market the Islamic Republic had decreased to half its oil production over the past three months.

Speaking at the Geneva emergency session of OPEC convened Monday, Gharazi noted that such a measure taken by Iran had outstandingly contributed to the strengthening of oil market. He expressed satisfaction over the atmosphere of understanding prevailing at the session to defend the oil price, which entailed reduction in oil production ceiling.

The session, presided over by the Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Dr Subroto, heard reports presented by the UAE and Saudi oil ministers on recent developments in oil market. It was also said at the gathering that the decision made by Norway and Britain in decreasing their oil price had a total political dimension and was not based on economic calculations.

Meanwhile, the OPEC session criticised Nigeria for its lack of consultation with OPEC member countries for reducing the price of its oil.

Indonesian Minister on Cuts

LD302129 Kuwait KUNA in English 1915 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva, Oct 30 (KUNA) — Indonesian Minister of Oil Dr Subroto said Tuesday that distribution of production shares of the member states of OPEC will be announced Wednesday and the production cut down by 1.5 [figure as received] million barrel per day will be effective first of November. Dr Subroto who is acting president of OPEC, told reporters after this evening session, that "OPEC ministers agreed officially on reducing production ceiling by 1.5 million barrel per day to be 16 million barrel per day." The ministers, he added, reached a temporary agreement on production quotas in light of the cut down. He went on saying that all OPEC member states will meet tomorrow to decide on production quotas because few ministers would like to consult with their governments on production quotas.

8.5 Percent Cutback Announced

NC311248 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva, Oct 31 (AFP) — OPEC ministers agreed here today on a strategy to bolster the world oil market. "Everything is all right," Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said. "We have finished," Gabon's Minister Etienne Tchioba said. The final accord, concluded after three days of talks here, provides for a temporary 8.5 percent cutback in OPEC oil production, under a new global ceiling of 16 million barrels a day.

Details Announced

NC311359 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva, Oct 31 (AFP) — The 13-nation OPEC today announced that it will cut its crude oil output by 1.5 million barrels a day (MBD) from tomorrow, with Saudi Arabia making the main sacrifice, and Nigeria and Iraq being excluded from the cuts. OPEC will temporarily hold overall output at 16 MBD compared with a previous official ceiling of 17.5 million since March 1983. The cutback was the key feature of a strategy aimed at bolstering crude prices finalized by OPEC ministers early this afternoon.

Indonesian Oil Minister Professor Subroto, chairman of a three-day OPEC emergency conference here, said Saudi Arabia had agreed to cut its output by 0.65 MDB, leaving the remaining 0.85 MBD reduction to be shared out among other member countries. But no reduction would be mad either by Nigeria or by Iraq, considered to be facing exceptional circumstances.

Algerian Minister Urges Price Stabilization

LD310027 Vienna OPECNA in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[By special correspondent Nourrediene Sharwati]

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (OPECNA) — Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, has urged industrialized countries to join OPEC in defending the price of oil and stabilizing the world market.

In an exclusive interview with OPECNA, he said it was in the interest of developed states to collaborate with OPEC in its search for market stability and avoid upheavals on the energy scene. "In the transition to other energy sources, given the fact that the oil era cannot last forever, destabilization of prices can only create disequilibrium," he added. The minister said in energy, short-term events and economic fluctuations should never mask the long-term vision. OPEC countries and others which shared common interests should not forget that success could be achieved only through coordinated action.

Nabi noted that the economic crisis in industrialized countries had temporarily reduced the level of growth and energy consumption. Meanwhile, new oil sources had been developed in the North Sea, Egypt, Malaysia and Mexico; there was increased trade in natural gas, and nuclear energy constituted a significant post-1973 phenomenon.

He said that following the determined efforts of some industrialized countries to weaken OPEC, the organization had taken on the role of a marginal supplier, reducing its oil production from more than 30 million to 17.5 million b/d. But although OPEC had been forced to lower its oil price in 1983, he remained confident that the organization would successfully resist any new threat to the market price, even if it meant a further production cut.

The minister said similar attempts were being made by consumer countries with regard to natural gas. "They are trying to recapture what they lost in the early 1980's, when natural gas prices were beginning to reflect the real value of the commodity. Today they want gas prices to go down. The producers must really resist these pressures, since the economic crisis will not last for a long time and energy consumption will recover."

Asked about the short and medium-term oil market outlook, Nabi said in contrast to the situation in March 1983, current conditions gave OPEC a better chance to resist attempts at destabilization, since the level of stocks was lower and consumption in the coming winter months would increase. In the medium term, the situation would continue to be difficult "and OPEC must once and for all stabilize the market through production programming, despite the sacrifices that this implies." He declared: "It is the only possible way to avoid a definite loss of control over the oil price."

Nabi called on OPEC to show "solidarity" with those of its members who were facing particular difficulties. It was an organization of countries with different political, economic and social systems, but they all belonged to the Third World and they all aspired to work for the welfare of their people and defend the value of their natural resources. He stressed that all the 13 member countries shared fundamental interests — "We are all in the same boat and we are all firmly committed to steering it into port. People will not forgive us if we fail."

The minister said Algeria had always worked for OPEC solidarity and shown on several occasions that it could make sacrifices for the common good. It hoped that other countries would show the same spirit.

Nabi said hydrocarbons played a double role in Algeria. They generated foreign exchange revenue and guaranteed the availability of energy in the medium and long term for the development of the economy. However, the government was aware of the mounting dependence of the economy on oil and gas exports and had decided to place greater emphasis on the production of goods and services from other sectors. "What is happening today on the international energy scene tells us that we are right," he stated.

GULF AFFAIRS

UAE Official on Military College Centralization

GF302010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Chief of Staff of the UAE Armed Forces Staff Brigadier Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi has announced that the GCC countries have agreed to centralize their military colleges and institutes. He said that the GCC countries have initially agreed to have the Zayid ibn Sultan II Military College as one of three military colleges in the GCC states to graduate officers. He said that the other two colleges are the King Faysal College in Saudi Arabia and the military college in Kuwait.

In a statement carried by WAM today he said that an important study is being made within the framework of the training policy that is aimed at developing the Zayid ibn Sultan II Military College in Al-'Ayn so that it can absorb greater numbers of candidate officers from the GCC countries and can meet the needs of the GCC armies for national cadres. He added that this study is aimed at awarding the graduates of the Zayid ibn Sultan II Military College the bachelor degree in military sciences and that contacts are being made with the UAE university to agree on the necessary principles.

The chief of staff of the UAE Armed Forces said the graduation of the sixth group of cadres from the Air Force reflects the success of the training policy pursued by the UAE Armed Forces to upgrade the efficiency of personnel at all levels and to ensure the best use of the available weapons and equipment.

UAE Welcomes GCC Citizens Attendance

GF310438 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE welcomes the sons of the GCC states to join the Air Force College and the Zayid ibn Sultan II Military College in the UAE. It affirmed that this comes as a wish to develop an imposing military structure of GCC states under the principle of integrated and collective security and unity drives which are aimed at consolidating mutual cooperation in a vital and important field, the military field, to defend Gulf security and stability.

This statement was made by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, following a ceremony in Abu Dhabi today to mark the graduation of the sixth group of cadets from the Air Force College. He said that the graduation of a new group of pilots of UAE sons is in itself a great achievement and a national gain on the march of developing our Air Force to serve Gulf security and to strengthen the rings of Arab security. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid hailed the wish of the UAE youths to join the various positions in the branches of the Armed Forces and described that as a true sign of responsibility for bearing the tasks of the future and a sign of self-dependence.

BAHRAIN

GCC's 'Abdallah Bisharah Arrives in Bahrain

GF301724 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah arrived in Manama from Doha this evening on a visit to Bahrain within his tour of the GCC states. On arrival Bisharah stated that he will hold talks during the visit with officials in Bahrain on the issues to be discussed at the fifth GCC summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 27 November. He added that one of the most important matters to be discussed by the conference will be the Iraqi-Iranian war in addition to the current developments in the region. He said that his visit to Bahrain comes at the conclusion of a tour he made to the GCC states.

KUWAIT

Minister Expresses 'Deepest Regret' On Gandhi

LD311138 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwait today expressed its deepest regret over the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In a statement to KUNA, the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Husayn said that Kuwait received the news of Indira Gandhi's assassination with great regret. He said: With her departure the world will miss one of the prominent leaders of the nonaligned countries, and Kuwait and the Arab world will miss a friend who was sympathetic with Arab and Third World issues.

Lebanon's Birri Leaves for Algeria

LD301535 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 30 Oct (KUNA) — Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical resources and justice and minister of state for the affairs of southern Lebanon, left Kuwait this afternoon following a 3-day visit in response to the invitation of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister and minister of information. Birri left for Algeria on the same aircraft as 'Abd al-Bahman Salim al-'Atiqi, adviser to the chief of state, who will represent Kuwait in the celebrations of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Assembly Praises Foreign Policy Decisions

LD310406 Kuwait KUNA in English 1725 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA) — Parliamentarians at the National Assembly Tuesday praised Kuwait's wise foreign policy toward the different international and Arab problems and its concern to unite the Arab ranks. The parliamentarians praised the government's foreign policy, particularly its stand from the Moroccan monarch call for holding an emergency Arab summit as well as its role in uniting the Arab ranks.

The assembly members requested the government to pursue this path and along with its GCC member states, observe neutrality toward the existing disputes between the Arab governments and international alliances.

An assembly member called on the government to hold to the OPEC oil prices until realizing alternate resource for the country and criticised some of the oil exporting countries for flooding the oil market thus prompting the consuming countries to fight OPEC.

Another deputy underlined the necessity of halting the Iraq-Iran war to protect the two countries' human and economic resources. He stressed that since Iraq responded to the peace calls to end the war Iran should reciprocate to these calls until the hideous hands, which want the war to continue, be chopped off.

The discussions came in an ordinary session held Tuesday under speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adsani.

Radio Official Views Second Program, Gulf Radio

GF301730 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Khalil al-Wadi]

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Rahman al-Hadi, assistant director of programs of Kuwait Broadcasting Service, has asserted that in its programming plan Kuwait Radio seeks to satisfy the tastes of all listeners and that it has been pursuing such a policy since its establishment.

In an interview with *AL-SIYASAH*, he said: The accusation levelled against Kuwait Radio that it presents boring programs is groundless. We seek to entertain listeners in our variety and light music programs.

He added: Many of our programs have met with very favorable response among our listeners. There are programs that have been going on for 10 years and no changes have been introduced into these programs for they have a special social or intellectual or historical interest. We have also been pioneers in presenting many variety programs, including for example the "Good Morning" program, which has had unprecedented praise in both Kuwait and the Arab homeland.

Al-Hadi refuted allegations that the "World of the Family" program is a dull program and praised its presentation, saying it is one of the important cultural programs. He added: "The World of the Family" program can only deal with matters connected with the family. The program's items on the kitchen and advice and guidance may not be acceptable to male listeners but are important and necessary for housewives.

The assistant director of radio programs said that there is great interest in setting up a permanent wavelength for the second program. He added: The discussion of such matters is part of the policy of the Ministry of Information which is anxious to develop radio and television. The idea of setting up a permanent wavelength for the second program was discussed at the ministry. However, the matter requires a complex technical study. Setting up such a wavelength depends on its availability and requires previous arrangements with international parties.

Speaking about the unified Gulf Radio which will be inaugurated next month, Al-Hadi said: The radio was set up to cover the fifth GCC summit conference and to broadcast material of interest to Gulf citizens. He added: The radio has correspondents in all the Gulf countries. It is an independent wavelength and is not connected with the main program or the second program. It will operate for 15 days, 18 hours a day. It will undoubtedly be a pioneering experiment for us all and we will benefit from it.

OMAN

Oil Minister Comments on Oil Price Situation

GF301038 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari has said that Oman has taken all the necessary measures to face any decrease in oil prices or any unforeseen developments in the world oil markets. Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari added: We have our own policy for production and marketing. We have taken all the necessary precautions. He said: We do not become involved in a policy of producing large quantities of oil, for this has an adverse effect on both prices and oil fields.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *'UMAN*, the petroleum and minerals minister said that the current fluctuations in oil prices have harmful effects on producers and consumers. He called for finding ways to stabilize oil prices. The petroleum and minerals minister asserted that the Arab Gulf states have made considerable achievements in the field of industrialization and mineral resources and economic development for the future without depending on oil as the sole source of revenue and resources. Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari referred to the intention of the OPEC countries to maintain the policy of preserving the present oil prices and assuring market stability.

In conclusion, the petroleum and minerals minister said Oman's oil policy is a wise one, a policy whose foundations were laid down by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. This policy has proved to be very successful and we shall maintain it.

Naval Exercises With Saudi Arabia Concluded

GF301922 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Muscat, 30 Oct (WAKH) — The final exercise in a series of exercises conducted jointly during the past 3 days by a group of warships belonging to the Omani Navy and warships from the Saudi Navy ended in Muscat today. These exercises were conducted within the framework of military cooperation among the armed forces of the GCC states. The phases of the exercises included offensive, defensive, and other logistic and tactical operations and artillery shelling of assumed enemy targets with live ammunition. The exercises were conducted with a high combat efficiency and with full logistic cooperation between the

naval units taking part until the final phases. Taking part in these exercises were the Omani warships *Dhofar*, *Al-Wafi*, and *Al-Jabbar*; and the Saudi warships *Abu 'Ubaydah*, *'Umar*, and *Tabuk*.

QATAR

Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With Comoros

GF301236 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Out of a willingness to bolster the friendly and cooperative relations between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, the two countries have decided to exchange diplomatic representation at the ambassadorial level.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Views Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon

LD302201 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf commentary]

[Text] Amid reports about a new phase in the U.S. role in the Middle East, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is returning to the region, starting with a visit to occupied Palestine that may be followed by similar visits to Lebanon and Syria.

In line with the new developments in the Lebanese arena, namely the expected Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, U.S. efforts in the present phase center on using this event as the impetus for moving toward the realization of its objective, which is contributing toward peace in the region.

It is evident that the electoral position of U.S. President Reagan is playing a large role in injecting momentum into the situation, which may result in the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Because the completion of the withdrawal is a major objective which Lebanon in particular and the countries of the region in general aspire to and strive for, it can be said that new elements of support and response now exist for the new U.S. move. Moreover, the Zionist enemy undoubtedly agrees with Washington about the need to accomplish something of a definite positive nature that promotes the U.S. position. The response by the Zionist side is the result of internal developments, foremost of which is the deterioration of their economy and the huge losses incurred by the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon. This is in addition to the security pressures confronting the Israeli forces due to the escalation of the Lebanese resistance.

These joint interests account for the resumption of the U.S. political effort to make some positive achievements prior to the presidential elections, and the Israeli enemy's desire to end its military involvement in Lebanon, which has gone beyond the original objectives set for it in military and temporal dimensions, thereby becoming a burden on the Zionist treasury and the Israeli military establishment, particularly in terms of the morale of the occupation forces.

A series of positive signs has surfaced in more than one area. Reports have confirmed the Israeli desire to withdraw for both economic and military reasons. The Israelis seem to favor the policy of gradual withdrawal, but doubts should be raised about the likelihood of a total withdrawal in light of Israeli actions in the past. Though the Israeli enemy still insists on the participation of the forces of agent Antoine Lahd, this insistence is seen by many observers as nothing more than a political maneuver which Lebanon, with U.S. and UN assistance, could eliminate in return for security arrangements wherein the Lebanese role would be confirmed. This assumes that there is a noticeable response from the Lebanese side to the efforts being exerted to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

The moves made by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his prime minister, Rashid Karami, within the Cabinet seem to be in preparation for such a situation, particularly following reports of an unexpected partial withdrawal by the Israeli enemy from the Al-Awwali to the Al-Litani Rivers without prior arrangements or agreements that would enable Lebanon to fill the military vacuum under the aegis of a legitimate move by the UN emergency forces.

Whatever the positive aspects of the new U.S. move in the region, the most significant thing about it is that the political scope and diplomatic representation of the American role has been reduced, being confined to secondary elements in the U.S. diplomatic service, in contrast to what the situation was until recently, when the highest officials of the State Department would conduct shuttle visits, such as former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Kissinger, did in the 1970's.

UAE

Heir Apparent Attends Air Force Graduation

GF301400 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, attended today the graduation ceremony held by the Armed Forces at the Al-Zafrah Airbase for the sixth group of new pilots from the Air Force Academy.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid arrived at the parade ground at the Al-Zafrah Airbase at 0900 accompanied by Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of the General Staff, and was received by Staff Colonel 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Jalil, commander of the Air Force, and Captain Muhammad ibn Zayid, head of the Air Force Academy.

In his speech, Staff Col 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Jalil praised the unlimited support given to the Air Force by Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, so that it would be the protective umbrella defending the homeland and the strong shield safeguarding the

achievements of the people of the UAE; and so that it might play its part in defending the whole Arab nation.

The Air Force commander said that, in compliance with the directions of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the Air Force Academy will begin a phase of comprehensive academic development in order to be the foundation of future generations of brave Air Force pilots. The academy will also be equal to the elite of air force academies, and develop in concert with the progress made by the Air Force in the areas of training, equipment, and acquisition of the most advanced aircraft.

In his speech the Air Force commander said that in order to strengthen the concept of cooperation with the brothers in the Arab Gulf states and acting from the desire to exchange combat expertise and capabilities, the Air Force participated this year in several joint air exercises with the Omani Air Force, the Qatari Air Force, and the Kuwaiti air and air defense forces. These exercises proved the extent of the UAE citizens' grasp of advanced aviation technology.

Reagan 'Woos Zionism' at Recent Conference

GF300959 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* has expressed its dismay at the message which Reagan sent to the Jewish conference. Commenting editorially, the paper said: "The President of the United States woos Zionism at a time when the state of Zionism executes the ugliest organized terrorism ever known in history. This terrorism embodies the Army, institutions, bodies and ministries. It is practised against the children of the Arab nation who suffer under the Zionist occupation from the ugliest form of oppression and torture in a manner that dwarfs Nazi crimes."

The paper pointed out that this is repeated at the beginning of every presidential election. It unveils the true nature of the U.S.policy in the Middle East "where the two competitors become obliged to submit their credentials to Israel and its allies in the United States" since they regard Israel as a tool that preserves their interests in the region and an ally whose continuous threats to the Arab countries opens new markets.

In conclusion the paper said that it would have been better for Reagan, "who woos Zionism and sings the praises of Western democracy, to investigate what the Zionist state is perpetrating in southern Lebanon, in occupied Palestine and on the Golan Heights."

PDRY

Briefs

Decrees Issued -- Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, issued a decree appointing Husayn Muhammad ibn 'Arab as PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also issued four decrees granting the title of adviser at the PDRY Foreign Ministry to Nasr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shadili, 'Arab Muhammad 'Ubadi, Hamid Muhammad 'Ubadi, and Sa'id Muhammad Salih. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 84 GF*]

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit of Indian President

Talks With Salih Held

BK310505 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, held another round of talks with the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, at Sanaa yesterday. The high-level delegation accompanying the president joined the talks. They discussed ways of expanding areas of cooperation between the two countries. They also voiced their concern over the big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean and the arms race threatening peace in the region. The continuing Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian issue also came up for discussion.

Our correspondent, Sebastian Robert, reports that the two countries have also expressed their desire for strengthening bilateral ties and expansion of cooperation. Sanaa is keen to have India expertise in engineering, agriculture, and medical fields. Our correspondent adds that many Indian public and private sector undertakings are taking up several projects, including housing, telecommunication, and engineering.

Technical Cooperation To Be Expanded

BK301635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] India has agreed to expand technical cooperation with the Yemen Arab Republic. It has also agreed to provide additional experts and training facilities to help North Yemen achieve self-reliance in the technical field. The modalities for the increased technical cooperation were worked out at a meeting between the minister of state for external affairs, Mr A.A. Rahim, and the Yemeni leaders in Sanaa today. The two sides also decided to diversify bilateral trade where vast potential exists. These decisions follow a meeting between President Giani Zail Singh and President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at Sanaa yesterday.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

GF301934 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A session of talks was held in T'izz today between our country and the Republic of India. During the session, the Yemeni side was chaired by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee; while the Indian

side was chaired by A.A. Rahim, minister of state for external affairs. The two sides reviewed the issues concerning the development of cooperation and exchange of experiences in the fields of agriculture, communications, construction, culture, and the economy, and in fields of cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

On the Yemeni side, the talks were attended by Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; Qa'id al-Hawi, under secretary at the Ministry of Economy and Industry; Fathi Salim, under secretary of the Central Planning Organ; 'Abd al-Dal al-Mubarik, director general of the tourism administration at the Foreign Ministry; and a number relevant officials. On the Indian side, the talks were attended by Ramesh Bhandari, under secretary at the Ministry of External Affairs; Ranjit Gupta, Indian ambassador in Sanaa; Mr (?Roop), director general at the Foreign Ministry; and Mrs Narasimha, deputy director general at the Foreign Ministry.

Briefs

Agriculture Loan Agreement — A loan agreement was signed in Paris between the YAR and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The fund will provide the YAR with a $4 million loan to be used in the central heights project. [Summary] [*Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 84 GF*]

Ambassador to Somalia — 'Abdallah al-Rawi has been appointed YAR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Somalia as of 27 October 1984. [Summary] [*Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 84 GF*]

Somali Ambassador Presents Credentials — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in a special ceremony today the credentials of Hussein Muhamed Bilala, Somali ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the YAR. The ambassador conveyed to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the greetings of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and referred to the historical ties between the two countries. He praised the progress of YAR in the economic field and said the YAR was the closest of all Arab countries to Somalia. He referred to the role of Somalia in seeking to achieve Arab solidarity and its stand on the liberation of occupied Arab land. The president welcomed the Somali ambassador and conveyed his greetings and wishes for progress and prosperity to the president of the Somali Democratic Republic. He referred to the various close bonds between the two countries and their mutual aspirations. The president emphasized the YAR role in the attempt to achieve Arab solidarity for the sake of the fulfillment of Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. He emphasized the concern of the YAR to make the Red Sea a region of peace and harmony and protect it from foreign intervention. [Summary] [*Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 84 GF*]

Butrus Ghali on Relations With Kenya

NC310854 Cairo MENA in Arabc 0800 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has described relations between Egypt and Kenya as excellent, particularly after President Husni Mubarak's visit to Kenya in February and the successful talks he had with the Kenyan president. In a statement to the weekly magazine *AKHIR SA'AH*, published today, Dr Ghali said that the purpose of his visit to Kenya was to find new areas of cooperation between Egypt and Kenya and to coordinate stands on joint diplomatic action. He pointed out that while in Kenya, he sensed that the Kenyan president and Government highly regard Egypt's role and President Mubarak and his policies. He expressed the hope that the Kenyan president will soon pay an official visit to Egypt in response to President Mubarak's invitation.

Ghali, Zambian Foreign Ministers Discuss OAU

NC301928 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Following a session of talks this evening with the Zambian foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that the talks dealt with the future of the OAU and issues submitted to the African Summit conference, which will start its meetings in Addis Ababa on 12 November. These issues include the problems of the Sahara, Chad, Southern Africa, racial discrimination, and the election of the OAU's new secretary general.

He said agreement was reached by the two sides to work toward maintaining the unity of the OAU. He added that the talks were very positive and also dealt with bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them in various spheres. Discussions also dealt with dangers threatening the African Continent. He said these talks will contribute to strengthening bilateral relations.

Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma stated that the talks centered on the future of the OAU and the importance of strengthening this organization. Discussions also dealt with the means of bolstering bilateral cooperation.

Air Force Develops MiG-21, Mirage-5, Phantom Fighters

NC301624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Air Force Commander Flight Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi has announced that the Air Force has succeeded in developing the MiG-21, Mirage-5, and U.S. Phantom fighter planes and that these developed planes will be put on display at the Air Force pavillion during the Cairo international exhibition of defense equipment to be held 10-14 November.

The Air Force commander said that the improvements introduced to the Soviet-made MiG-21 fighter include equipping it with U.S.-made infrared Sidewinder missiles, the same missiles which equip the U.S. F-16. The MiG-21 has also been equipped with an air attack computer system and with an interception and jamming device.

He added that the development introduced to the Mirage-5 includes equipping it with a system for locally produced 100 kilogram penetration bombs [qanabil mamarrat], five storage racks for U.S.-made Rockeye bombs, and an interception and jamming device.

He said that the Phantoms have been equipped with systems for locally produced 100 kilogram penetration bombs in addition to their main armaments.

Speaking at a news conference held today on the 52d anniversary of the Air Force, the Air Force commander said that Egypt has received the first batch of 40 F-16's from the United States and will receive another 40 of the same type next year.

The Air Force commander also noted that studies are now being made on the manufacture of parts for the U.S. F-16 fighter planes in Egyptian aircraft factories and also on the manufacture of parts for the French Mirage-2000 plane. He said the Egyptian aircraft factories are now making parts for the French Super-Puma helicopter and for the Mystere-20 plane, on behalf of the French [word indistinct] which makes it.

Flight Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi said Egypt will obtain the Mirage-2000's next year as well as the U.S. A-2-C early-warning planes. He said: We are presently providing the Air Force with modern anti-submarine planes.

He pointed out that the MiG-21, Mirage-5, and F-16 planes will take part in repelling the concentrated air attack the U.S. F-14, A-7, and A-6 planes will make from onboard an aircraft carrier against some air bases as part of the joint Egyptian-U.S. air exercise to be held 5-7 November.

Concluding his news conference, the Air Force commander said that this exercise will clarify unknown points of strength and weakness in U.S. planes. The exercise will also allow us to operate closely with the A-2-C early-warning planes which will take part in the exercise.

Reportage on Mubarak Visit to FRG

For FRG reportage on the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by President Husni Mubarak, including his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, see the FRG section of the 31 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Communique Reports Latest Combat Operations

JN301723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,635 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Army is standing all over the battlefield, proudly challenging the aggressors, in order to hammer the heads of the misguided and spiteful ones who are blind to truth and peace. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations in the central sector of the front, killing six and wounding others. Our units destroyed two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

2. An enemy group attempted an advance toward our forward positions in the northern sector, but our forces opened fire, forcing the group to flee after they suffered a number of casualties. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles elsewhere in this sector, destroying two infantry positions, one stockpile of supplies, one vehicle, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post.

3. Five enemy infantry postions were destroyed in the east of Basra sector.

4. This afternoon, the cruel enemy shelled the environs of Sayyid Sadiq township with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1984

Reportage on Visit of Romania's Ion Nicolae

Received by Ramadan

JN301639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae in Baghdad today. They reviewed Iraqi-Romanian relations and the prospects of promoting these relations in the joint interest of the two friendly peoples.

Ramadan and Nicolae expressed satisfaction with the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries in implementation of instructions from President Saddam Husayn and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Attends Cooperation Committee Meeting

JN301730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The meetings of the seventh session of the Iraqi- Romanian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began at the Trade Ministry today. Hasan 'Ali, RCC member, trade minister, and head of the Iraqi side to the committee, headed the Iraqi side.

Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister and head of the Romanian side to the committee, headed the Romanian side. Subcommittees on trade, economic cooperation, technical cooperation, and scientific cooperation stemmed from the committee's meetings.

Meets With Industry Minister

JN301923 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, today received Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister. They discussed bilateral relations in economic and technical fields and means of promoting them.

The Romanian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Meets With Trade Minister

JN302030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1943 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, in Baghdad today. They reviewed the two countries' cooperation in the economic and trade fields and exchanged views on the main issues to be discussed by the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee, which began its seventh session in Baghdad today.

'Ali also received Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy, currently visiting Iraq. They exchanged views on promoting economic and trade relations between the two fraternal countries.

The Mauritanian minister is leading his country's side in the two countries' joint committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. The guest minister met with Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, earlier today and discussed aspects of technical cooperation and the means of promoting it.

The trade minister also met with Anita Gradin, Swedish minister of labor [name and title as received] currently visiting Iraq at the head of a delegation. They discussed the results of the recent meeting of the Iraqi-Swedish joint committee for economic cooperation that was held in Sweden in the middle of this year. They also exchanged views on expanding the Swedish companies' contribution in implementing a number of Iraqi development projects.

Cooperation Minutes Signed With Mauritania

JN302043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — The joint minutes of the third session of the joint committee for economic, trade, educational,

and technical cooperation between Iraq and Mauritania were signed here this evening. On the Iraqi side, the minutes were signed by Muhammad Fadl Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction.

On the Mauritanian side, the minutes were signed by Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy and member of the Military Committee for National Salvation.

During the signing ceremony, the heads of the two sides expressed their joint desire to expand and increase trade exchange between the two countries. The head of the Iraqi side also showed Iraq's readiness to train Mauritanian cadres in all fields, provide Mauritania with books and scientific and propaganda material, and participate in preparing educational programs for the different educational stages. The minutes provide that the two sides exchange expertise and information and diversify bilateral trade exchange.

Minister Ends Visit, Departs

JN311109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1004 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) — Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, member of the Milistry Committee for National Salvation and Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy, left Baghdad today following a weeklong visit.

Ould N'diayane presided over the Mauritanian side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Mauritanian committee for economic, technical, trade, and cultural cooperation, concluded here yesterday, and signed a protocol on bilateral cooperation.

King Husayn Interviewed by London Paper
JN301100 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Oct 84 pp 23, 24

["Text" of undated interview with King Husayn in Amman by *A L - S H A R Q AL-AWSAT* correspondent 'Irfan Nizam al-Din]

[Text] *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: A week ago I was with President Mubarak, who told to me that you and he will meet again shortly to implement a joint strategy on which you agreed. Can you tell us when this meeting will take place and what arethe features of this strategy, which we have always seen has been in the service of our cause?

His majesty the king: We were pleased by His Excellency Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to this part of the large Arab homeland. He was in his second homeland and among his kinfolk and brothers. The visit gave us the opportunity to meet and talk about many issues of interest to the Arab people in the large homeland. Naturally, the issues were also of interest to the officials responsible for serving these people, and for crystallizing their outlook on the spot. I will visit Arab Egypt shortly. The date of the visit has not been set yet, but I expect it to take place shortly so that we can resume talks on all issues of concern to the Arab world and on what we should carry out and offer, God willing, at the current stage.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: What will his majesty's move toward the big powers and the Arab states be like?

The king: Naturally, there are several dimensions. I believe the restoration of political relations was timely. We were in dire need of some sort of movement to get out of the circle of stagnation and semiparalysis which had been affecting us all in the Arab world for a long time. We were in an uncomfortable position regarding the challenges we are facing on the one hand and our semi-impotence in facing them collectively on the other. Egypt has its history and past. Now it has its present and future. It is part of this nation and this nation is part of it. I believe the step in itself was timely. In the meantime, we noted with complete satisfaction the natural reactions of the Arab individual, whether here in Jordan, in Egypt, or everywhere else.

Hence, the stage before us is a stage of searching for what can be done. It has its Arab dimensions because it is considered a beginning to put matters into their normal perspective. In the meantime, if we believe — and we firmly do believe — that this nation's opponents and enemies have at one stage succeeded in achieving their aims by isolating the Arab nation from Egypt and vice versa, then this step is one in the correct direction, toward overcoming this situation and correcting the march.

Undoubtedly, this has a large impact on the international arena as well. Regarding the Palestine question, I believe that stands were identical in the full sense of the word. Egypt has regained its occupied territory, but it feels there should be joint action to move on to a new stage — if possible — in order to deal with the question as a whole. The equation is there in UN Security Council Resolution No 242: territory, all territory, in exchange for peace. This has largely been applied with regard to Egypt and the Egyptian territories occupied in 1967. Of course, there are problems that have to be tackled. We and our brothers in Egypt as well have previously proposed an international conference —which we believe is the only means of dealing with the situation —with the participation, in our opinion, of the Security Council's permanent member states, in addition, of course, to all parties concerned. It must be a search for a comprehensive solution that guarantees the return of territory — all the territory occupied in 1967 — to its owners and that tackles the Palestine question vis-a-vis Palestinian rights. Naturally, it is necessary in every new meeting and in all meetings to search for the way to act so that we can move and avoid being in a position in which we receive blows. We must try to keep the initiative in Arab hands.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: You have explained the justifications for restoring relations with Egypt. However, what is your opinion about these justifications in light of the Arab reaction? I have met President Chadli Benjedid and interviewed him. In that interview, Benjedid said Algeria has no problem with Egypt. However, he also said there was a decision adopted by the Baghdad summit and that any decision to restore relations with Egypt must be made by another summit with an Arab consensus. What is your opinion about this dictum?

The king: I have deep respect for Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, especially since he is a friend whom I respect. I am proud of our very good relations based on mutual confidence. I hope we will have the opportunity to meet so that our march will be as one. However, there must be some mistake, maybe in the way you worded your question. The decision was not made by the Baghdad summit. It was only the decision by states that received a recommendation from the meeting of the foreign ministers a few months after the convocation of the Baghdad summit, urging that this step be taken. At that time, every state had the right to either accept or reject this recommendation. Of course, if the subject is Camp David and its impact, all the discussions held in the Arab world failed to deal with Camp David and what it meant. Matters have changed. Egypt is now under a new leadership in a new situation. We believe Egypt is serious in approaching its nation. It is in this nation's interest to meet Egypt in the same manner. Regarding the Arab summits, we have wished that these summits would be held as scheduled, and maybe the fact that these summits did not convene on the dates set is in itself a deviation from Arab summit resolutions. We did not cause this situation. We consider this part of the mistakes that must be corrected at a certain stage. As is clear, an Arab summit was supposed to be held in November last year. Moreover, there are many questions on whether this summit will be held this year or not.

Thus, the decision depends on the state. Matters reached the point of discussing the termination of this state's sovereignty. At the same time, we would like to recall that a number of Arab states did not sever political relations with Egypt, even under circumstances which are completely different from the current state of affairs.

For us, Egypt, what it has done and is doing, and all the stands it has adopted whether toward Lebanon, the PLO and what it has been exposed to, or the threats against Iraq, which represents the shield that protects the Arab world's eastern flank.[fragment as published]

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: As long as we are talking about the summit, I was about to ask whether it will convene or not. You said maybe not. Are there not any signs it will convene? In your opinion, what are the conditions needed for holding this summit and for having it succeed?

The king: We are for Arab summits and for holding the meeting on time in implementation of the resolutions that are adopted every time. If this summit convenes, it must discuss and confront the Arab nation's problems and issues. It is said that this summit will not be held because there are problems. However, I can see no justification for holding it had there not been problems and challenges. If it convenes, it must discuss the Arab nation's situation and all the issues of this nation. A summit has been proposed to discuss Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. Our reply was that we are ready to attend such a meeting, even if the meeting is confined to discussing only that subject. I believe that an Arab summit should discuss great issues to redress the march. Among these issues are the summit resolutions, the commitment to these resolutions, and measures that should be taken against those who are not committed to these resolutions, not only from a materialistic point of view, but also regarding the dates and resolutions of the summits as a whole.

There is also the other dimension. It is the subject of the Arab League and its Charter, and the more serious subject of violations of this Charter or the collective defense pact. These issues exist and should be tackled one way or another. In my opinion an Arab summit should be held annually to discuss the developments taking place year by year so that there can be a dynamism of action enabling us to face up to our destiny. This is what we are seeking. Consequently, there will be prominent signs, such as the resolutions of the Baghdad and Amman summits or some other summits. These were in themselves meetings held at a certain stage to tackle temporary situations. However, we do not live in a vacuum or face a stable position. We are therefore supposed to meet every year to discuss what happened, plan for the next stage, abide by what we decide, and implement it. Regrettably, this has not happened so far.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Your Majesty, you mentioned the subject of collective defense. Will the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Jordan be revived?

The king: We have not touched on this dimension amid the current circumstances. However, there are many fields of cooperation between Jordan and Egypt. We will begin with these, and we have actually begun. The march will continue, God willing.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: During His Highness Prince Hasan's visit to Egypt, the emphasis was on economic topics. Can we know the features of economic cooperation between the two countries?

The king: I may not be in a position to give a detailed reply because topics are still under discussion. However, it is obvious that the countries of our Arab nation very much complement one another. We notice that we often go far away to get what we need although it may be available from an Arab brother, who also may need what we have. One of the tragedies of the Arab League is that it could not arrange matters to achieve the aspired to Arab integration. We have discovered many fields [of cooperation] between us and Egypt which will eventually benefit the two sides and reflect positively on the two peoples. Naturally, they are our neighbors at the port of Aqaba, and the Arab cannot travel in his car or vehicle from any part in the Arab Mashriq to the Arab Maghreb, Africa, or elsewhere. [sentence as published] Moreover, we have chemical fertilizers they may need. They may also need cement, and this is abunduntantly available in the south. There is also research pertaining to the mineral and water resources in northern Sinai and southern Jordan and these resources are largely identical. These are some of the fields, in addition to scientific research.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Will war industrialization also include obtaining some weapons from Egypt?

The king: We have always encouraged cooperation, integration, and independence within the Arab group. I think this is possible at this time.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Why have you not named your ambassador to Egypt yet?

The king: This will take place very shortly.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: In his statements President Husni Mubarak has also called for a Palestinian initiative. He said that everybody in the world has presented initiatives except the Palestinians. Do you support this call?

The king: We and our Palestinian brothers are in the same boat, facing threats. The talks between us are continuing and the dialogue is objective and constructive. We and they have had bitter experiences. We support independent Palestinian decision-making that reflects the hopes and aspirations of the brothers and kinfolk in the occupied territories and seeks to achieve the PLO's objective. I believe matters are proceeding in a direction that will free the PLO in making its decision and will make it able to play its great role, God willing. We support the PLO in this, and we hope it will be a basic party to any discussion of a settlement of the Palestine question. The Palestine question cannot be settled unless the Palestinians are a basic party to any settlement.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: In the past 2 days we heard that you have agreed to host the PNC in Amman. Is there a final agreement, or is it is just a call?

The king: In light of the difficulties the PLO is facing in the field of convening the PNC, Jordan welcomes its convocation in Amman if the Palestinians so desire. At this stage, I cannot say more than this.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: You have spoken about results regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Some people describe the dialogue in terms of great hopes but scant results. In your opinion, why have matters not been decided and a clear and frank agreement reached?

The king: I believe the stages and strides that we have reached are greater than many people expect. We have great hope that we will achieve our aspired objective in the future.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: If the PNC convenes soon, what can we ask it to do? What decision and stand are required?

The king: I do not want to contradict myself in this regard. The decision is their decision and the approach is theirs as well. What concerns us is to see them act according to their own will, not to be in a situation that would force them adopt a certain policy or a certain approach as a result of influence that would compel them to proceed in this or that direction, but to adopt decisions that will fulfill the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: We know that Jerusalem and the kinfolk in the occupied West Bank and Gaza are among your major concerns. In your opinion, what are the dangers posed by a delay in finding a solution to this issue and in saving the land, especially in light of Israel's settlement policy?

The king: Israel's settlement policy is a policy that is actually being implemented on the spot. The largest part of this policy has been implemented and has changed the features of the land. There are also the threats to kinfolk and brothers in the occupied territories. These threats range from further suffering to attempts to expel them from their land. At the same time, some people in Israel say that matters will go beyond this. They say Jordan is part of Israel. This proves Israel's ambitions and intentions and what it has achieved as a result of the state of Arab impotence and fragmentation — a state created by the theory of some that progress cannot be achieved in discussing the issue unless there is consensus. What is correct is that the majority should act and a policy must be finalized in order face challenges. Jerusalem must return to Arab sovereignty and all the occupied territories must return to their legitimate owners. Regardless of what happens, there will be no peace in this part of the world unless we reach this conclusion. We will not forget our rights. If the Israelis believe that what they have achieved is based on historical documents, then it is impossible to forget our Arab and Islamic rights in Palestine, and in Jerusalem in particular, regardless of the circumstances. I have no doubt of the inevitability of the restoration of this land and Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Your Majesty, is the new Israeli Government a government of war or peace? Do you believe that its attempts to show some peaceful manifestations are a prelude to its devouring all the occupied territories? Do you not believe that the Israeli Government's call for peace came in the form of a threat, not an invitation?

The king: Regarding the Israeli Government, it is in fact strange in structure. It reflects what we saw in the last three Israeli elections. We saw a tendency toward extremism, a violation of UN resolutions, including Resolution No 242, with regard to the inadmissibility of occupying land by force and clinging to this land in an attempt to apply Israeli schemes aimed at controlling the land and then move to other stages. In fact, the composition of the government is strange. The elections did not give us a positive sign, but a negative one, because extremists won a great deal in these elections. The extremists have their own representatives in the government at present. Undoubtedly, the experience is unique. It is similar to a game of musical chairs between the present prime minister and his successor. This is in case an agreement is implemented after the present prime minister's term is over.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: The Fes plan and the Reagan initiative were presented. Then there are the Egyptian-French plan, the Soviet proposals, and the idea of the international conference. How can all these proposals be linked, especially since you have firmly announced that Jordan cannot discuss the Camp David issue, and how can a realistic formula be achieved so that it will lead to peace?

The king: During my visits to the four permanent members of the Security Council as the head of the seven-member committee which represented the Arab nation after the Fes summit, and during my visit to the United States, I noticed that everybody talked about the basis — Resolution 242, which constitutes the following clear and simple equation: land in exchange for peace, and all the land in exchange for complete peace. This resolution constitutes a link for all these proposals. Resolution 338 is a repetition and continuation of 242.

Regarding the United States, nobody can deny that it can assume a large role. However, it is obvious that the United States is biased toward Israel. This was a topic of discussion on the diplomatic level which is confined to contacts and meetings. I decided to present the matter openly and frankly. I announced that the U.S. stand had changed since 1967. The U.S. stand must have changed before 1967 from what it was in 1956 in view of the efforts exerted by international Zionism and its influence. Aggravation reached a certain level when the United States opted to establish a strategic alliance with Israel. I do not believe that any Arab can trust the United States to act as a fair arbitrator, since it is committed to one party in any attempt to find a solution. Hence, we concentrated on the subject of an international conference as the only alternative. The basis is Resolution 242 — the inadmissibility of occupying lands.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Since we are talking about the United States, we noticed that Defense Secretary Weinberger, Murphy, and the U.S. envoy [Armacost] have visited Jordan. Have the direct discussions succeeded in breaking the stalemate in the U.S. stand and in achieving the beginning of new understanding, or are matters still suspended?

The king: The visits were useful because all issues were discussed frankly. I do not believe that there are clear issues. Matters may be discussed after the U.S. election. Here in the Arab world, we must work for making clear a position that is in harmony with what we believe in. The matters that will be discussed are those which we discussed with President Mubarak and issues which may be discussed in any future meeting or contact with our Arab brothers. We must mobilize our potential and organize our matters. However, we believe that everybody supports an international conference that involves all parties.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: The U.S. presidential elections will be held in a few days. What effect will Reagan or Mondale have on the Middle East situation and Jordanian-U.S. relations?

The king: In the event that Reagan wins the elections, the years that he has spent in office may have given him a better picture

of the situation in this part of the world. He may take measures and adopt certain policies about which I find myself not optimistic. However, there are other factors. For instance, I believe that with regard to the Middle East and its problems, a meeting and possible understanding between the two superpowers is tenable at a future stage. The Soviet Union has come up with the idea of an international conference. There is a possibility that the issue will be confined to the two superpowers and the parties concerned in the region. We have no right to suggest a more expanded meeting to include the permanent UN Security Council member-states. As for the Democratic Party and Mondale, there is a possibility that he will win but all indications to this effect point to the contrary. I believe that we will collide with them [the Democrats] if they win the election, particularly if they carry out the promises they made to the electorate concerning Jerusalem. The clash with us will be a real one and will have very serious dimensions.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: You will be visiting the USSR shortly. Will you discuss the international conference? Will you be discussing armaments?

The king: You asked me a short while ago about the diversification of sources of arms, about Egypt, and the visits of the U.S. officials to the region. In fact, our decision is very clear; it was made some time ago. We will keep the weapons that we have if we can; we will develop these weapons. But our aim is to diversify our sources. We primarily approach the USSR and Western Europe, especially France and Britain, in order to obtain all we want and enhance our defense capability in facing the dangers that confront us.

The search for weapons is proceeding very well now. However, the visit will enable me to discuss many issues, especially the Middle East and issues of common concern.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Allow me to move on to another topic, namely, the Iraqi-Iranian war. You are in constant touch with Iraq. Do you think that the military situation is reassuring? Is there any possibility of ending this bloody conflict?

The king: That is what we always hope for. This war has cost much in terms of human and material losses. We believe that Iraq is strong; that it is able to defend itself and the Arab nation against attempts of aggression on its territory and the Arab territories; and that it will confront attempts at dividing the Arabs and sowing discord among the Arabs and Muslims. Praise be to God, Iraq is strong and steadfast. This steadfastness in itself shows that we are coming closer to the stage where the problems can be solved. Frankly speaking, the only problems are the border issues. These can be solved by negotiations. Historically, reasonable borders can be established. After this, good-neighborly relations will be established on the basis of mutual respect and the noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This does not only concern Iraq and Iran. We have waited too long. However, we greatly hope that the war will end.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: A few days ago I read about the Arab commitments. Are these reports true? What are these Arab commitments?

The king: In fact, our relations with fraternal Saudi Arabia are excellent. It always fulfills its commitments toward Jordan and the other brothers in the service of our cause and sanctities. Our relations with our brothers in the Gulf are also old and strong. Regarding the Arab summits' resolutions, Algeria, for example, kindly supported us for 1 year. We appreciate Algeria for this. However, Libya has not fulfilled any of its commitments toward this country.

Concerning the other fraternal Arab countries such as Kuwait, we can say that certain circumstances obliged them to reduce their aid to us, and our brothers in the Gulf did not pay several installments as a result of compelling circumstances, which we and they hope will end soon. Regarding Iraq, we would have extended more aid to it if we had been able to because it needs all types of assistance and relief.

If we compare this to the increasing aid that Israel is receiving, then we will feel pain because we are a frontline country and what threatens us will threaten our brothers. The danger is real and everybody can see it. We cannot overcome these difficulties, but we do not demand that our brothers extend more support to us so we may meet the challenges.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Regarding relations with Syria, is there anything new? Are there any contacts to end the alienation and improve relations?

The king: There are no contacts at present. What is new is the threats that the Syrian and Libyan media are leveling against us. Our differences with Syria have never been personal or between the leaders. We differ over certain issues. Our differences center around Lebanon, the PLO and what is threatening it, the Iraqi-Iranian war, violations of the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and our positions toward any attempt to achieve Arab solidarity in the service of the Arab nation. These are the dimensions of the differences, and there are no other differences between us.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Your Majesty, do you believe that recent talk about an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon is sincere, or is it merely throwing dust in the eyes? What are the results of the U.S. efforts in this regard?

The king: We watch the situation in Lebanon with great interest. I cannot claim that I know all the details, but it seems that there is an Israeli and a Syrian plan to give the United States a role in securing a certain situation there in the future. We feel deep pain toward Lebanon's tragedy, disruption and weakness as well as toward the loss of innocent lives. I do not know if these attempts will lead to an Israeli withdrawal, but I believe that any such withdrawal will take place only in return for very tough security conditions. One of these conditions may deal with the PLO and its removal from Lebanon. Concentration will be placed on this issue in the future.

In addition to the so-called security conditions, we do not know if there will be losses regarding our nation's rights to its water sources or if Israel will achieve other gains at the expense of the Arab nation. We do not know this at present, but the picture deserves serious interest.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Regarding Lebanon as a whole, do you believe that the present situation is the beginning of peace, or a trend toward the renewal of the civil war?

The king: I will tell you what our position has always been: Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty over all of its territories; the reconstruction of the Lebanese homeland, and the return of all its sons. How will this be achieved? That is the question.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Your Majesty, if you will permit us, we would like to ask a few questions on local issues concerning the economic situation. Do you believe that the present situation is part of the world recession or something else? Things are slowing down. What solutions have you found for existing problems?

The king: If our economic situation has been affected to a certain degree, it is because we are part of this world. We suffer what it suffers. However, I can tell you that the negative effects are very limited. There is also another dimension, however — the failure of many of our brothers in fulfilling their obligations to Jordan under the Arab summit resolutions. This is why we were forced on several occasions to seek commercial loans to pay for the arms that we had contracted for several years ago and that are essential for our plans and for the development of our defense capabilities.

Still, the situation is not bad. The last 2 years have been the most difficult and worst in our life, but I believe that the requirements for relaxation exist. In fact, the Jordanian is our main source of wealth.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: While we are on the subject of the Jordanian, we would like to point out that there are thousands of Jordanian expatriates abroad. Do you have any idea how you are going to encourage these expatriates to return to Jordan, and what facilities can you give them to enable them to invest their savings and funds?

The king: Of course, Jordan is their homeland. We have a big duty toward them all. We hope that circumstances will allow us to contact them all. We pin great hopes on them, and we will perform our duties toward them all.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Your Majesty, an oil discovery in Jordan was announced some time ago. Will the expected production achieve self-sufficiency for Jordan?

The king: The existence of good-quality oil in Jordan has been confirmed . What we are doing now is to determine the quantity available. We are very optimistic that the quantity will make up for a part of our future imports. Furthermore, the discovery has been made in only a part of Jordan. We have great hopes that there will be discoveries in other areas.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Some people say that Jordan's economy is based on wheels and stones. In other words, funds are spent on the purchase of cars and the construction of buildings when they should have been channeled toward industrialization and building the basis that will encourage Arab investors to invest money in industry. What guarantees are there for these investors, and how can they be encouraged to transfer their funds to Jordan?

The king: Yes, there is a plan, and we will certainly concern ourselves with industrialization. We have already made a good start. But we will not ignore agriculture. It is a basic thing for us. Having concentrated on the quantitative side of education for a long time, we now want to concentrate more and more on the qualitative side in order to produce competent, qualified people who can cope with every new thing in life. We want our country to be a model for our brothers.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: The results of the last parliamentary by-elections have produced certain signals that the people are still talking about. One of them was the religious trend. What is the future role of Jordanian youths — these youths who have reached the highest level of education and knowledge, especially since you have been known to care for their welfare for many years?

The king: There is a great future for the youths. They are the future and the present, wherever they assume big responsibilities in all fields. We are working for their future. Regarding the signals of the last elections, I believe that they were rather limited. I cannot consider these elections a general trend for Jordan. However, I personally was very satisfied with the results. Because any quarter outside this part of the great homeland [sentence incomplete as published]. This in itself is an indication of the maturity of the citizen and the voter. We wish them all success.

Husayn Receives Message From YAR President

JN301627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has received a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the current situation and the Arab moves in the international arena. The message was delivered to the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court by the YAR ambassador in Amman.

Proposed Cabinet Reshuffle Evokes Comment

JN310815 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Oct 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat is currently putting the final touches to the Cabinet reshuffle that he plans to make before submitting it to His Majesty King Husayn for royal approval.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that the reshuffle will be announced soon, and that it is aimed at achieving the maximum possible positive coordination among the various ministries in accordance with the requirements of national action in the various fields of social and economic development.

Within this framework, the proposed reshuffle will affect several portfolios. It will also combine the tasks of some ministries

regarding their field of specialization, in a manner that would better the performance of these ministries.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has also learned that Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat has consulted a number of candidates with regard to assuming portfolios in the new Cabinet. Among them are department directors, former ministers, house representatives, and some officials in the diplomatic corps.

The Cabinet reshuffle will lead to changes in other important posts and vital and sensitive facilities and positions.

USSR Envoy Meets With Al-Jumayyil, Comments

NC301302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Today President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov at the presidential palace in B'abda. Following the meeting, Soldatov said:

[Begin recording in English] [Soldatov] We had a very pleasant talk with the president. I am very grateful to the president for the opportunity to talk with him about the situation in and around Lebanon. We discussed some of the problems of Lebanon, the future possibilities for strengthening peace in your country, and [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] What is your position on south Lebanon?

[Soldatov] You know that the position of the Soviet Union is that the forces of the aggressor should be withdrawn from Lebanon immediately and without any conditions.

[Reporter] Will you stay here [words indistinct]?

[Soldatov] Yes, I am the Soviet ambassador [laughter] to Lebanon. [end recording]

VOM Criticizes Al-Jumayyil Visits, Pope's Policy

NC310717 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Following the government's arbitrary measures against the citizen's livelihood and in the wake of recent provocative acts and explosions which have been carried out by the regime's Army units and its Phalangist militias implementing President al-Jumayyil's policy, a responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party stated the following:

At a time when the country is passing through a critical crisis — stricken by a strangling economic situation — the regime continues to falsify facts and intensify its game of procrastination and showmanship regarding its Arab affiliation. The regime, furthermore, continues to bet on Israel as part of a policy to preserve defunct privileges.

Given this current situation, the regime, whenever it faces difficult internal problems, jumps from one capital to another seeking the help of this or that leader.

When Amin al-Jumayyil visited Washington to present his obedience to Reagan as a price for the 17 May accord, he completely forgot that he is an Arab. He even said that the shells that were falling on Beirut would be sent back to Damascus.

Today, the same Amin al-Jumayyil claims that he is committed to the Arab option and is trying to visit Arab capitals in a bid to circumvent the National Democratic Front. This policy, however, is futile and is incapable of facing the nationalist forces. The doors will remain open for all contingencies if the regime fails to respond to reforms and abide by the Arab option.

Al-Jumayyil's recent visit to the Vatican was only to obtain a blessing from the pope that would drum up his domestic position among the Christians. This visit came as no surprise to us. It is compatible with the policy of the pope, who is giving support to fascist and dictatorial regimes and is keeping a blind eye toward the peoples' rights.

The regime should not become conceited as a result of Al-Jumayyil's visits. It is an accomplished fact that the regime is confined only to its palace.

Prime Minister's Visit to Damascus Called Off

NC311226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] It has been learned that Prime Minister Karami has decided not to visit Damascus as was planned. The visit was scheduled to take place in the coming few hours. It has transpired that Syria told the prime minister that the reasons for this visit are about to disappear because Syria told those involved in political and security unrest to go along with the security march led by the Lebanese Government.

According to available information, the aforementioned visit is likely to be substituted by a telephone contact between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad which will deal with current national and international affairs.

Birri Comments on Role of National Resistance

LD301124 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait 30 Oct (KUNA) — Nabih Birri, minister of justice, electrical and water resources, and the affairs of southern Lebanon, stressed in a press interview today that there is a speck of hope now for the beginning of the end of the war in Lebanon, although it is wrong to imagine that the Lebanese could surmount 10 years of war and 40 years of its roots in 1 month, or even in a few.

The leader of the Amal movement, in an interview with the Kuwaiti papers *AL-QABAS, AL-ANBA', AL-WATAN, AL-SIYASAH*, and *AL-RA'I AL-'AMM*, stated that the situation is improving despite all the obstacles being created by Israel.

He said that the role of the national resistance is extremely effective against Israel's posture. It forms a model for fighting against invaders we have been unable to defeat in wars. The effectiveness of the popular resistance serves as a model for victory in the face of permanent defeat.

He pointed out that the territory of south Lebanon is the only place where we are fighting Israel. Egypt has the Camp David Accords; Jordan does not have the capacity [to fight]; Syria is not in a state of war with Israel; and all the Arab countries that are near or border Israel cannot, for one reason or another, fight Israel at the present time.

He added, "The only territory from which the Arab can fight Israel is the territory of the south, and, from the territory of the

south, Israel has been humiliated a great deal every day. The fable of the Israel soldier has collapsed and the fable of the Israeli Army has collapsed. The Israeli economy has collapsed or is about to collapse because of southern Lebanon. Menachim Begin fell and Israel's internal problems started because of the south."

He pointed out that the fighting in southern Lebanon is for a purpose, namely to ensure Israeli withdrawal without any stipulations that would bind Lebanon or restrict its sovereignity, its independence, or its freedom.

He said that, in the absence of genuine Arab solidarity, no one can now triumph over Israel, therefore, the war in southern Lebanon is not a classical war but a war of popular resistance.

The leader of the Amal movement stressed that Lebanon is not prepared to offer Israel anything in return for its withdrawal from southern Lebanon other than going back to the truce agreement. "These are words we have said from world platforms through Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and are words we have stressed through the talks which took place between us and the Americans."

He said, "They began with the 17 May Agreement, and, had we wanted to be satisfied with something, we would have been satisfied with this agreement. We paid a high price, however, a very high price in the destruction of Ad-Dahiyah and in the destruction of Al-Jabal and western Beirut, until we were able to abrogate the 17 May Agreement."

Birri refused to give any role to the southern Lebanese Army in the event of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

He said, "We do not accept any role for Lahd's army or the nonexistence of the so-called Lahd's army. There is an Israeli Army and Lahd is an agent of that Army."

He added that any negotiations must go through the United Nations according to the terms of the truce agreement. We are prepared to act according to this agreement, which "has attended to our hostilities and not our relations" with Israel since 1949. We shall not relinquish these words and the national resistance in the south will not cease.

Concerning the security situation in Beirut, the leader of the Amal movement said that "securit[illegible] if not unified and not legally just, cannot secure anyone."

He described western Beirut as "the show room of Lebanon and the last refuge for the ancient Muslim Lebanon, the Christian Lebanon, the coexistence Lebanon, and the diversified Lebanon."

The leader of the Amal movement expressed his lack of conviction for the existence of the so-called Islamic Jihad Organization.

He said, "Let me ask, who killed Malcolm Keer, dean of the American University of Beirut, the person known for his positive postures? It was the other side, the Lebanese or the Israeli forces, and yet the Islamic Jihad Organization took responsibility."

Birri stressed that the fund supporting Amal and the south, headed by the lawyer Adil Qanusah, is providing the necessary funds for the movement and the resistance. The fund relies on the subscriptions of members of the movement and the contributions of expatriots. "We have not asked anyone to support us up to now, although we are not living in a state of abundance, but in a state of hardship, because we want to offer blood before asking for money."

He rejected the unification of the Islamic national rank in the method of Bashir al-Jumayyil, who destroyed his opponents in the Lebanese Front by killing and destruction. He pointed out that any dispute that occurs in the factions of the National Front will be only adjudicated by common sense and the one faithful will.

PSP Radio Reports 'Relative Calm' After Shelling

NC301807 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] At approximately 1830 today, the positions of the [Lebanese] Army and the Phalangists in Suq al-Gharb opened antitank fire on 'Aytat, Kayfun, and Baysur. At 1845, the town of Al-Ghabun received concentrated artillery fire, which was followed by intensive machine gun fire from Suq al-Gharb on positions of the Progressive Socialist Party in 'Aytat and Kayfun. Movements of armored vehicles were observed 15 minutes ago on the Al-Kahhalah Road, while fortification work continues along the frontlines of the Army and the Phalangists in the mountain.

Our security correspondent just reported that relative calm is now prevailing on most of the frontlines, but is interspersed from time to time by machine gun fire on 'Aytat.

Amal, 6th Brigade Clash at Beirut Airport

NC310957 (Clandestine) Rdio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] At 1015 today, a clash took place at the Beirut International Airport between personnel belonging to the Amal movement and others from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. This caused panic among waiting passengers. The airport's security department is acting to contain the incident.

Three Linked With Massacre Executed in Tripoli

NC301257 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] We have received a report saying the death sentence was carried out on three persons in Tripoli a short time ago. The three persons were convicted by the Quadripartite Security Committee in Tripoli of having perpetrated last Saturday's massacre, in which 7 persons were killed and 16 others wounded.

The execution took place at the Tripoli International Fairgrounds.

Hezbollah Denounces Actions in West Beirut

NC301844 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Hezbollah information office today denounced the actions by suspect people who tamper with the citizens' security, freedom, and livelihood, particularly in steadfast West Beirut, in order to create sedition and distort the clear image of Muslims' unity.

The Hezbollah organization declared that it is not responsible for the practices which extort the people's money or which cause explosions and disturbances.

Israeli Patrols Attacked by Resistance

Patrol Attacked in Sidon

NC301852 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Reports received from southern Lebanon say that Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked with rocket and machine gun fire a Zionist foot patrol while the patrol was passing along Boulevard Fu'ad Shihab in Sidon at 1800 this evening. Preliminary reports say that the occupation forces suffered casualties and that intensive gunfire followed the operation. The occupation forces are searching the area.

Grenade Attack Wounds 2

NC310822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] At 0910 this morning, a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli foot patrol on Al-Dalla'ah Street in Sidon. The Israeli soldiers immediately began shooting randomly in all directions.

According to reports from the south, two members of the Israeli patrol were wounded. The Israeli forces have closed all the roads leading to the center of Sidon and the accesses to Al-Dalla'ah Street. Vehicular reinforcements rushed to the scene of the incident. An interrogation and search operation has been initiated. Three Lebanese were wounded and six other persons were arrested at a construction site close to the scene of the incident.

Patrol Attacked Near Tyre

NC302021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in the south reported a short while ago that the Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked with machine gun fire an Israeli occupation forces' patrol in Ra's al-'Ayn area near Tyre tonight. No information about Israeli casualties is available. The Israeli occupation forces have searched the area.

Al-Asad Cables Condolences to Indian President

JN311257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Oct 84

["Text" of cable President Hafiz al-Asad sent to Indian President Zail Singh on 31 October]

[Text] His Excellency Indian President Zail Singh: With great sorrow we have received the painful news of India's tragedy represented by the death of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi following the treacherous attack on her life. It is truly painful that Mrs Ghandhi dies while at her peak of power. She devoted herself to serving India's great people. Her political stands were witness to her sincerity on issues that influence the lives of peoples in the world. She always supported the peoples' freedom, independence, their right to self-determination, and to defend themselves against aggression. The efforts she exerted for the sake of peace issues, disarmament, and the establishment of a new world economic system to safeguard the rights of developing countries' peoples, are worthy of appreciation.

We highly appreciate Mrs Gandhi's defense of Arab issues and her support for our struggle to deter aggression against our nation. We also highly appreciate her wise administration of the seventh nonaligned conference in New Delhi and her successful chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement since that time. During that period, she proved her concern and that of India for supporting the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and for strengthening this movement.

On behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name, I express sorrow for Indira Gandhi's death. I extend to Your Excellency, your people, and to the family of the deceased our heartfelt condolences.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad

Al-Shar' Addresses People's Assembly Committee

JN301616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has said that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, still holds the initiative in all pan-Arab and national issues concerning our Arab nation, foremost being the Arab-Israeli conflict. In a statement before the People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee, which held a meeting today under Chairman Dr Muhsin Bilal, the minister added: The uproar created by some Arab and Western capitals under the false slogans of solidarity and peace cannot deceive the Arab masses or affect their steadfastness while confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

The foreign minister asserted that lifting U.S.-Israeli tutelage from Lebanon would not have been achieved under these slogans, propagated in both Amman and Cairo. Al-Shar' added: The strength which foiled the 17 May agreement can liberate southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. This strength is the crux and political line to liberate all occupied Arab territories and regain usurped rights.

At the end of the meeting, the foreign minister answered questions by members of the People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee on Syria's stands and policy in the Arab and international arenas.

Khaddam Receives National Alliance Delegation

JN301147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held this morning at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office, attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Palestinian National Alliance delegation composed of 'Isam al-Qadi, Muhammad Khalifah, Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], Qadri [Samih Abu Kuwayk], Samir Ghawshah, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, and Talal Naji. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the Palestinian arena.

Vice President Mashariqah Leaves For Algiers

JN301150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah left Damascus this morning as the head of an official and party delegation comprising Comrade Sa'd Hammadi, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the Regional Office of Youth and Sports, and Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of edcuation, to attend fraternal Algeria's celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Press Views Lebanese Situation, Security

JN310855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Press review]

[Text] Syrian papers today comment on the Lebanese situation and the positive results achieved on the restoration of security, adding that Lebanon will never retreat. On this subject *AL-BA'TH* says: Most of the U.S. Administration officials' statements on the developments of the Lebanese question are unanimous about one thing — that the Reagan administration is about to carry out retaliatory operations in Lebanon against what the U.S. political dictionary these days calls terrorist acts. This takes place in the wake of the explosions the U.S. military and political establishments were exposed to in Lebanon.

In our opinion, and from our knowledge of the U.S. intentions against this region, particularly Lebanon, such implicit threats mean that Washington is about to carry out a certain hostile action in Lebanon, whereby it will attempt to provoke the national and pan-Arab forces both inside and outside Lebanon with the aim of dealing them a military blow which will push back by several years the defensive capabilities and arrangements which enabled them to hold out in the face of U.S.-Zionist tyranny throughout the past years.

Such an action will be a foolhardy adventure, especially since Washington knows well that these forces, headed by Syria, will not encounter this tyranny alone. All of the world peace-loving forces and all of the peoples struggling for freedom, progress, and justice will stand by its side.

Under the caption "Lebanon Will Not Go Back," *AL-THAWRAH* says: It is wrong to think that the march of security, accord, and stability in Lebanon has suffered a setback as a result of some scattered security explosions. This march is constantly forging its way ahead because the Lebanese people's declared decision is to rally around this march to the end and to support it on all levels for the sake of attaining its final goals as represented in building a unified and independent homeland active within its Arab fold.

This fact is frightening Lebanon's enemies. Hence, Israel occasionally moves in an attempt to obstruct this march by means of stirring up security disturbances and creating tense situations and atmospheres in the Lebanese arena. However, these moves have not succeeded in achieving their suspect objectives because the Lebanese people's enlightenment and unified will are greater than any attempt to turn back the hands of the clock.

AL-THAWRAH adds: These attempts will not be the last because Lebanon's enemies will intensify pressure and plots against the Lebanese people whenever these people achieve new accomplishments on accord, detente, and stability. This game has become known to all.

However, it is definite that those playing with fire in Lebanon will only reap disappointment because the Lebanese people consider any new security explosion a direct service rendered to Israel. The Zionist enemy is the primary beneficiary from striking at Lebanon's security and independence and from driving it again into the circle of violence and chaos.

By emphasizing this fact, Syria expresses its stand and strong determination to help the Lebanese people achieve national accord among its people and firmly and effectively confront all attempts and all tools being used by Israel as a direct means to implement its hostile schemes against Lebanon's Arabism, unity, and stability. What prompts Syria to feel optimistic is the toppling of the 17 May agreement that the United States and Israel tried to impose on Lebanon. The people who toppled this agreement can actually liberate their territory from the Israeli occupation and build their unified, stable, and secure state both internally and externally.

TISHRIN says: Great dangers are in store for Lebanon and its people, headed by the Zionist occupiers' ambitions against the south and the agents' attempts to disrupt its unity and stability. If these attempts are not confronted by joint and unified Lebanese efforts, Lebanon's sovereignty, Arabism, security, and stability will be mortgaged to those who tamper with it and have ambitions against it. This requires the mobilization of all efforts to achieve what all sides agreed on in Lausanne, Geneva, Damascus, and Bikfayya.

We would like to stress that Syria, Lebanon's twin brother, and which offered and is still offering efforts, sweat, and blood for the sake of protecting Lebanon and its people against its internal and external enemies, and which managed to stop its bleeding and to lead it to the shore of safety, will not allow anyone to push Lebanon back or harm the accomplishments of its people. Syria, which in the near past managed to prove its ability to stand against the most arrogant forces of injustice and aggression and succeeded in foiling these forces' schemes and plans in Lebanon, is today more capable than ever before of standing in the face of Lebanon's internal and external enemies. Syria is faithful to its pan-Arab commitments to defend its nation's causes and sacrifice for them and will not be dissuaded by reckless acts of tamperers or by the enemies lurking for it.

Bar-Lev Opens Knesset Debate on Terrorism

TA301648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Knesset is now debating the murders [of two Jewish students last week] committed at Cremisan and the attack on the Arab bus in Jerusalem on 28 October. Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev, who opened the debate on behalf of the Cabinet, said: The security and police forces will give top priority to handling the emergence of "The Avengers," [group which claimed responsibility for the attack on an Arab bus on 28 October] and will do it efficiently. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports from the Knesset auditorium:

[Begin recording] [Stav] The very grave incidents — the murderous attack on the Arab bus and the horrendous murders near Cremisan — have prompted the Cabinet to issue a statement in the Knesset, presented on its behalf by Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev. He warned against disrupting the balance of relations with the Arabs in the territories. It is only this balance, he said, that has prevented the Arab terrorist organizations from enjoying the cooperation of the local population, and this is one of the reasons for the spectacular successes achieved by our security forces in their fight against Arab terrorism. Let us now hear excerpts from the statement made by Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev:

[Bar-Lev] Terrorist acts of revenge do not prevent terrorism, but rather fuel it. This is like trying to splash gasoline on a dry field in an attempt to extinguish some burning thistles. In other words, this is playing into the hands of the terrorist organizations which are trying to turn the territories into a large combustion chamber.

Knesset Members, we will find the answer to these hoodlums who play with fire with such terrible irresponsibility. The security and police forces will give top priority to efficiently handling the emergence of "The Avengers" — just as they dealt with earlier, similar incidents.

[Stav] I am just as concerned with the phenomenon of public figures who directly or indirectly encourage terrorist acts of revenge. The Cabinet is drawing up a bill to outlaw incitement against a racist or religious background, and this will be aimed at those who directly encourage terrorist acts of revenge. As for those who do so indirectly, we will continue to take action by means of an information campaign and by issuing public condemnations.

We have learned, Bar-Lev said, that there are loopholes in the law dealing with security services provided by private companies. The murderer at Cremisan was not adequately cleared. The law is ambiguous, so I have asked the attorney general to take action to amend and update the law on this matter. One other serious phenomenon we have encountered is the presence of modern, sophisticated weapons in the hands of terrorists.

[Bar-Lev] LAW [Light Antitank Weapon] rockets are not for sale at the IDF commissary, and it is inconceivable for us to allow them to reach irresponsible hands so easily, as was the case at the Jerusalem Religious Technological Institute, where a Galil gun was left carelessly behind. This loophole should be examined and closed, particularly since the weapons involved are so lethal. I believe they can indeed be monitored. It was a miracle that prevented an even more serious catastrophe when the rocket hit the roof of the bus, not its center.

[Stav] The Knesset debate following the Cabinet statement is still going on. Knesset Member [MK] Avner Sciaky has just concluded his address and is descending the podium to make way for MK Wilner.

MK Haya Grossman earlier strongly attacked the members of the lobby on behalf of the Jewish underground, saying: I hereby express no-confidence in any minister who joins this group, formally or informally. MK Refa'el Eytan talked only about the murders near the Cremisan Monastery, and did not mention the attack on the bus at all. He called for the reinstitution of the expulsion penalty against rioters and people who disrupt public order. MK Me'ir Kohen-Avidov urged cutting off the hand of anyone who harms a Jewish child. [end recording]

Kahane Immunity Examined

TA301851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev says he's worried about the fact that some public figures have spoken out in favor of counter-terrorism. Bar-Lev was speaking at the Knesset at the beginning of a debate on two terror acts in recent days: The murder of two Israeli students in the Cremisan Monastery in the Bethlehem area and a rocket attack on an Arab bus in Jerusalem, in which one man was killed. Jack Katzenell reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] The debate was opened by the left-wing Knesset Member Haya Grossman of the opposition MAPAM Party. She is a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, and she charged that the principles of Rabbi Meir Kahane are identical to those of the Nazis against whom she fought. In her view, there was no difference between the murder of the two Jewish students near the Cremisan Monastery and the rocket attack on the Arab bus in Jerusalem.

By contrast, Knesset Member Mikha'el Eytan of the Likud launched a spirited defense of the Knesset lobby in support of the detainees of the Jewish underground. These young men have served their country in elite volunteer units of the army, Eytan said, and they are being treated worse in prison than common criminals.

Rabbi Meir Kahane launched an attack on all his critics, from the minister, Hayim Bar-Lev, to the more centrist members of the Likud. In Kahane's view, their position was racist. Kahane read out a list of Jews who have been murdered in Judaea and Samaria in the past few years. Earlier today, the Knesset House Committee heard a proposal to lift Rabbi Kahane's immunity on the grounds that he violated the anti-terrorist law by praising the attack on the Arab bus. The committee decided to ask the attorney general's opinion on the matter. If he rules that Rabbi Kahane should be prosecuted, the committee will almost certainly lift Kahane's immunity. [end recording]

Knesset Concludes Debate

TA302037 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Ya'aqov Ahime'ir report from the Knesset]

[Text] Concluding its debate about an hour ago, the Knesset sharply condemned the murder of innocent civilians and called on Israeli citizens to avoid incitement and to refrain from expressing support for terrorist acts. The Knesset shares the grief of the bereaved families and sends wishes for a speedy recovery to the wounded.

Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev said this evening that a law against racism should be enacted against those who openly preach racist views so that they no longer preach such opinions.

It is interesting to note that this resolution, raised on behalf of the Alignment, Likud, MAPAM, the National Religious Party, SHAS, Shinuy, Citizens Rights Movement, and Ometz was voted against by two Knesset members in unison: Charlie Biton and Meir Kahane. But the Knesset was not united during the debate, and no new solution to the murder of innocent people by terrorists was discovered today.

On the other hand, many speakers — from the right as well as from the left — recalled the history of Eretz Yisra'el, with the aim of pointing to the source of terrorism, each one according to his current political beliefs. Needless to say, this issue of the history of the country from pre-independence days continues to divide the Knesset. Some condemned the tolerance and forgiveness demonstrated by some public figures toward the Jewish underground suspects; others demanded the establishment of a commission of inquiry to look into the question of security in Judaea and Samaria.

One of the last speakers was Knesset member Meir Kahane, who conducted a dialogue, orated, and was listened to by many Knesset members, usually with smiles, indicating an attentive reaction to his statements. At the end of his speech, he said: If I were the government, not a single Arab would be here.

[Begin Kahane videotape] If I were in the Cabinet, not one Arab would have been killed, because no Arab would have been here. [laughter] [end videotape]

President Herzog Threatened by 'The Avengers'

TA301930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] President Herzog has received a threat on his life. A phone call was made to Hayim Herzog's office this afternoon, saying that the president is next on the list. The caller said that he is one of "The Avengers."

The letter found near the Arab bus which was hit by a missile on 28 October in Jerusalem was also signed by people calling themselves "The Avengers."

Peres Discusses Policy at Seminar on Camp David

TA310549 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 30 Oct (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today called on Egypt to expand bilateral peaceful relations. Appearing at a 1-day seminar on "Six Years Since Camp David" held at the Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies at Tel Aviv University, Mr Peres said that we must do everything possible to advance and promote peace with Egypt. He added that when the right time comes, Israel will make a decision to expand peace in the region, since such a decision exists and we have a basic strategy of peace. [sentence as received]

He called on Jordan's King Husayn to establish ties with Israel, adding that Israel has all the patience required to wait until Jordan accepts this, although right now it is rejecting such ties. "We will never tire of declaring that peace for all of us and for the benefit of us all is necessary, and the sooner the better."

Reacting to President Mubarak's remarks that there are several voices in Israel which preclude the possibility of negotiations because Shamir says one thing and Peres another, the prime minister said that we are a democracy and we reach agreements. He noted that when Al-Sadat came to Jerusalem, Begin did something that was not included in his party's platform.

The prime minister also said that before the national unity government was established, Israel had two solutions for the Lebanese problem, one held by each of the two major parties. However, when the new government was set up — and since the Cabinet includes members from both these parties — a mutually acceptable policy was reached that will bring an end to the conflict in Lebanon. Israel is capable of making decisions, especially when these decisions involve peace. Israel will furthermore continue to create an atmosphere of peace.

Mr Peres came out against Arab leaders who believe that Israel wants to remain in Lebanon, and noted that apart from those few who want to stay there and play a role in shaping the complex Lebanese policy, there is no one else here who wants this. Israel wants to terminate the involvement in Lebanon, and this will take a few months, more or less.

Later the prime minister talked about solving the Palestinian problem. Pointing out that the Americans talk about an improvement in the standard of living for the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, the prime minister remarked that Israel wants to see these people live well and enjoy life and a good standard of living.

The prime minister devoted the first part of his address to the memory of Moshe Dayan, whom he regarded as a great statesman.

Jerusalem Quotes Lewis Criticism of Reagan Plan

TA310552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] American Ambassador Samuel Lewis has sharply criticized President Reagan's Middle East initiative of Septem-

ber 1982. Reporter David Essing says Ambassador Lewis made this surprise statement at a seminar on Camp David held at the Dayan Center for Middle East studies at Tel Aviv University:

[Begin Lewis recording] The Reagan initiative on 1 September was a genuine effort to recreate momentum, to relaunch the Camp David agreement, with some embellishment, but fundamentally on the same terms. The timing was, in my judgement, abysmal, the tactics of its presentation worse, and the outcome, so far, nil. [end recording]

Also speaking at the seminar, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said the time has come for Israel and Egypt to make a new start in improving relations. The prime minister said we must cultivate the existing peace between the two countries and prepare the ground for peace with Jordan. Prime Minister Peres also called for an end to the arms race in the Middle East.

'Advanced' Contacts With Lebanese Government Noted

TA310804 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] In reaction to a report from Washington, political sources said that advanced contacts are currently being held between the Israeli and Lebanese Governments through the mediation of the assistant deputy of the UN Secretariat Jean-Claude Aime, who is now in Beirut and has recently talked with the Foreign Ministry Director General and the chief of staff. This was forwarded to us by our correspondent Ilana Dayan following the news from Washington which we reported earlier, saying that Lebanon has already agreed to hold negotiations with us under UNIFIL auspices and not under those of the Armistice Commission.

Rabin Sets Undefined Time Limit for Lebanon Move

TA311157 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] After addressing the Knesset plenum, the defense minister appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He told them that he has set a certain time limit to exhaust the political move in Lebnaon. However, he refused to divulge what length of time was involved. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan reports from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee:

Yitzhaq Rabin again made it clear to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Syrians are the address for a dialogue. An agreement with them and the attainment of security arrangements with the Lebanese Army is the way that will permit an IDF withdrawal. The defense minister refused to set dates. He said: I have allotted a time frame to exhaust the process, but I am not prepared to disclose it now.

Knesset Member [MK] Pinhas Goldstein asked whether the defense minister can envisage any other option should the Syrian option not amount to anything. There are other options, Yitzhaq Rabin replied, but I am not prepared to elaborate on them for the moment. I may talk differently in a month or 2, he added, and said: I know time is pressing; I am aware of the fact that a continued IDF presence in Lebanon is dangerous for the well-being of our soldiers and fuels Shi'ite terrorism there.

In general, the committee members backed the defense minister. MK Shevah Weiss said that the Syrian option seems to him the most realistic given the circumstances, since there is no other responsible element in Lebanon. MK's Refa'el Eytan and Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, on the other hand, expressed a little less optimism on the possibility of obtaining such a Syrian agreement. They detailed other options for a withdrawal.

Committee Chairman MK Abba Eban agreed with the defense minister that the term unilateral withdrawal should no longer be used. He suggested referring to a withdrawal with minimal preconditions on our part.

MK Mikha'el Deqel asked Mr Rabin about the Arab bank. The defense minister replied in the spirit of the statements he made at the Knesset plenum on the need to entertain an enlightened approach toward the Arabs of the territories.

MK Victor Shem-Tov of MAPAM, incidentally, accepted most of the defense minister's assessments. A certain member of the committee suggested that he might return to the Alignment, and perhaps even join the national unity government.

UK's Howe Tours Northern Border, Departs

TA301722 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 30 Oct (ITIM) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, ended his visit to Israel this afternoon and departed following a quick tour of Israel's northern border.

Sir Geoffrey was taken on an Arava plane along the green line and visited Kibbutz Gonen, which for years was a target for Syrian and terrorist attacks; he then was flown along the Lebanese border. His foreign ministry hosts explained to him the situation and the terrain.

Following his brief tour, Howe's aircraft landed at Ben-Gurion Airport a few minutes before 1600, close to the guests's Royal Air Force plane. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir bid him farewell there.

The guest departed without making any further statement, and without ceremony.

Basyuni Lists Terms for Thaw in 'Cold Peace'

TA301302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, said that if the body of Miri Herzog has indeed been positively identified, Egypt has no problem with returning it to Israel. He was speaking at a seminar on Arab affairs which was held in Giv'at Haviva today. Our correspondent Dan Eshel quotes some of his remarks:

[Begin recording] In order to thaw what you call the cold peace between Egypt and Israel, a number of changes should first take place, Muhammad Basyuni said: first, a withdrawal from

Lebanon; second, a solution to the Tabah problem; third, the adoption of measures which will arouse confidence among the residents of the territories.

We know, he said, that the new government in Israel is one of goodwill, and that there is also a Cabinet decision to withdraw from Lebanon. There are also positive signs regarding the issue of confidence-building measures among the residents of the territories. However, the decisions should be implemented and not left frozen, he added.

In reply to another question, Basyuni said Egypt is not opposed to solving the Middle East problem through an international conference; any forum which will promote peace is good from Egypt's point of view. [end recording]

Urges New Approach to Talks

TA311058 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Oct p 4

[Asher Kizhner and Nurit Amitay report]

[Excerpt] Speaking at a seminar in Giv'at Haviva yesterday, the Egyptian charge d'affaires said that the question of Jordan's joining the peace negotiations lies in Israel's hands. If Israel offers the proper framework, King Husayn will join. He will be prepared to accept any offer that will lead to a just peace.

Charge d'Affaires Dr Muhammad Basyuni noted that there is no shortage of proposals or initiatives for a solution, mentioning among others the Fes summit and the Reagan plan. Egypt, he said, would accept any initiative which proves acceptable to the parties involved. This requires a new approach, and the incorporation of additional participants — Jordan and the Palestinians — into the negotiations.

Basyuni presented Egypt's conditions for returning its ambassador to Israel: an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, a solution to the Tabah problem, and the improvement of the situation in the territories.

Regarding Lebanon, he said Egypt realizes Israel truly wants to withdraw, and hopes that the Cabinet's decisions on the matter will materialize. As for the improvement of the inhabitants' conditions in the territories, he said that decisions have been made by the incumbent Israeli Government, and Egypt hopes they will be implemented. He also said that in his meetings with those responsible for the matter, including the prime minister, he could sense that there is an honest desire to improve the lot of the inhabitants of the territories. He emphasized that this is not enough, but could constitute a milestone on the road to negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinian representatives.

Netherlands Group Briefs Rabin on Syrian Views

TA301625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Syrian vice president has told a Netherlands delegation that his country is prepared to promise that no terrorist activity will be launched against Israel from the area under Syria's control in Lebanon after the IDF withdraws from that part of Lebanon.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Netherlands parliamentarians, who are members of the security committee, also heard Syrian leaders express great interest in an arrangement for an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, because maintaining the Syrian Army in Al-Biqa' costs approximately $1 million a day. The chairman of the Netherlands committee reported this to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Shamir Scores Netherlands Stand

TA310907 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir complained yesterday about "a worsening in Holland's position" in the Middle East conflict.

Addressing a visiting group of Dutch Christian Democratic members of parliament, Shamir cited a statement issued in Kuwait last week in which the visiting Dutch prime minister and foreign minister joined with their hosts in urging full Israeli withdrawal from all the territories Israel acquired as a result of the Six-Day War.

Shamir told the parliamentarians that in Israel's view this position was "impossible and unacceptable."

Total withdrawal contravened UN Security Council Resolution 242, Shamir argued. It also conflicted with the national consensus in Israel which opposed a return to the pre-1967 lines.

Shamir expressed his "regret" at the Kuwait statement and hoped that Premier Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek would "think again."

Officials in Jerusalem said Shamir did not intend to make a formal diplomatic representation. He felt that the visiting parliamentarians, being from the same party as the premier, would duly convey Israel's sentiments to the government in The Hague.

Peres Sends Condolences on Gandhi Assassination

TA311205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today sent the following cable to the acting prime minister of India: It was with much grief that I received the news of the tragic event. On behalf of the Israeli Government please accept my sincere sympathy on the untimely death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was an exceptional personality and a great leader of her people. Please convey our condolences to her family and the people of India.

Signed: Shim'on Peres.

Shamir Expresses Sorrow

TA311103 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1029 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed sorrow over the death of Indira Gandhi, one of the Third World leaders. Mr Shamir remarked that the assassination of the Indian prime minister is another result of the wave of terrorism sweeping the world, and again stressed the need to fight terrorism.

Energy Minister, Mexican Envoy Discuss Trade

TA301439 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1420 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Announcement by the Energy Ministry" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 30 Oct (ITIM) — Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and Mexican Ambassador Raul Valdes met in Jerusalem today to discuss the possibility of expanding bilateral trade deals.

Israel purchases oil worth hundreds of millions of dollars from Mexico, but has recently made a concerted effort to increase Israeli exports to Mexico.

In their meeting, Minister Shahal raised ideas for possible Israeli enterprises and initiatives which could lead to an increase of exports to Mexico.

The Mexican ambassador reported that there is readiness in Mexico for increased Israeli exports to the country, saying that Israel could help Mexico a great deal with development in general, and agriculture-related industry, in particular.

Mexico Rejects Barter Repayment

TA310647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico has rejected Israel's proposal to pay for the oil it buys from Mexico with goods instead of dollars. Israeli Ambassador to Mexico Moshe Arad explained to our correspondent that Mexico is demanding cash payment for its oil in order to avoid creating a precedent. However, the ambassador said that Israel will try to increase exports to improve the trade balance between the two countries.

Spanish Opposition Leader Urges Renewal of Ties

TA291140 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Henryk Zimmerman report from Barcelona]

[Text] In a Spanish Parliament debate on the "state of the nation" late last week, opposition leader Manuel Fraga demanded that the social government clarify its policy toward Israel once and for all. Diplomatic sources in Madrid have reported that the Spanish Government has already decided on establishing relations with Israel, but has thus far refrained from implementing this decision or setting a date for its implementation.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that Socialist Party Member Enrique Mujica-Herzog is getting ready to serve as Spain's first ambassador to Israel.

Political observers have noted that Spain is taking very seriously EEC warnings that the absence of relations between Madrid and Israel could exacerbate Spain's problems on its way to acceptance by the EEC. The sources noted that France, who is afraid of Spanish competition over Arab markets, firmly insists that Madrid and Jerusalem establish ties before Spain joins the EEC.

Shmu'el Hadas, Israel's senior representative in Spain, was not prepared to comment on these reports, but did confirm that substantial progress has been made on the issue. He mentioned the activity of the five Israel-Spain friendship associations active in that country, as well as the preparations for the "Maimonides Jubilee" that will be held in Spain, to which Israeli representatives will be invited.

Conflicting reports have recently been published on the role King Juan Carlos is playing on the issue of establishing ties with Israel. Although on many occasions he has expressed support for the establishment of relations, some people point to the monarch's close ties with the monarchies of Saudi Arabia and Jordan as a factor that "moderates" his support for such a move.

Manuel Fraga urged a debate in parliament on the issue of ties with Israel as early as last week. Fraga maintains that the exchange of ambassadors between Jerusalem and Madrid will put an official seal on a reality that has been in effect for some time. His fellow party members listed the advantages in establishing such ties, particularly in regard to Spain's joining the EEC. "There is a national unity government in Israel now, and this may be a unique opportunity to prove that the establishment of relations with that country is not a partisan move, but a national policy," the sources said.

West Bank City Linked With Ciskei Capital

TA290706 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Joshua Brilliant report]

[Text] The West Bank settlement of Ari'el is to be twinned on Wednesday with Bisho, the new capital of Ciskei, although the Israeli Government along with the rest of the world apart from South Africa does not recognize that country.

Ciskei's president, Lennox Sebe, is due here tomorrow for a four to five day visit during which he will attend the ceremony and meet Israeli businessmen to try to promote additional investment in his country.

Sebe has a reputation of being ruthless with his political opponents. The latest Amnesty International report severely criticized the Ciskei authorities for torturing prisoners, arbitrary arrests and detentions without trial.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry is clearly unhappy with the twinning and the Sebe visit. "It is not to our liking," a senior ministry

source said in Jerusalem yesterday. However, he added, Israel cannot stop Sebe, who is expected to enter on a South African passport. The government was not consulted before Ari'el's decision to twin with Bisho, he added. "If the people of Ari'el invited him — it's their business," the official said.

The twinning would clearly serve the regime in the black African homeland. "Bisho will gain a bit of recognition from another city," Nat Rosenwasser, Ciskei's representative in Israel told *THE JERUSALEM POST*. But it was not immediately clear what Ari'el stood to gain by it.

A spokesman for Ari'el, Dina Salat, told *THE POST*, "We don't see a difference between the twinning of Ari'el and Bisho and (that) of Haifa and Cape Town."

Ari'el has invited ministers and Knesset members to attend Wednesday's ceremony and dinner but so far no minister has accepted the invitation.

In the past the Foreign Ministry has criticized then minister Sara Doron and State Comptroller Yitzhaq Tunik for meeting officials of the South African homelands. And last night the Foreign Ministry source appeared to stand by that policy, stating, "We have never met any official from the homelands."

The visit is nevertheless likely to harm Israel's relations with black African states.

Foreign Ministry on Ties

TA301733 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Oct 84 p 11

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry was aware of the intention to sign a twin-city agreement between Ari'el and the African protectorate [as published] of Ciskei. This was reported last night by Foreign Ministry officials.

The officials noted that the Foreign Ministry usually does not interfere in the signing of twin-city agreements.

The president of Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, is expected in Israel today for a 4- or 5-day visit. He will participate in the signing ceremony at Ari'el.

Ciskei 'President' Arrives

TA302009 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1950 30 Oct 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 30 Oct (ITEM) — Ciskei President Lennox Sebe arrived this evening for tomorrow's signing of the "twin city" agreement between Bisho, the capital of this southern African protectorate [as received], and Ari'el, in Samaria.

The visit was prepared and organized by Yosi Schneider and Ya'akov Peterson, who represent Ciskei's interests in Israel. Mr Schneider told ITIM that it is symbolic that no country in the world (except South Africa) recognizes Ciskei, just as there is no country in the world that recognizes the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

President Sebe has no scheduled meetings with any officials during his visit here. During a visit more than a year ago conducted to participate in an international tourism fair, he met with Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir. It has been reported that this time the Foreign Ministry had no idea about the visit, and was not involved in organizing it.

Mr Sebe said that, generally speaking, he is satisfied with ties between Israel and his country, particularly in everything that has to do with the activity of Israeli agricultural instructors active in Ciskei.

He also praised the plan that allows young people from his country to learn aviation in Israel, which enables them to become crop dusters and to rescue men and crops from natural disasters.

President Sebe, who arrived accompanied by his wife and a 15-member party, said he has not yet decided whether to return to Ciskei at the end of his 5-day tour or to visit another country.

Answering a question, he replied that the capital of Bisho is still being built and developed, and still has no mayor, which is why he himself has come to sign the twin-city agreement with Ari'el.

IDF Cuts 800 Over 6 Months in Austerity Move

TA301510 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] In the first 6 months of the training year, which begins in April, the IDF has dismissed approximately 800 workers, 350 of whom were career Army officers and approximately 250 of whom were civilian employees.

Some of the 800 workers left because they had reached the age of retirement, while others left because their contracts had expired or had been cancelled.

The IDF has not replaced them with new workers, so the Army has actually reduced its personnel by 800 men in 6 months. The Army is now in the midst of implementing its expense-cutting plan. During the current and the next training years, hundreds of additional people will leave the service.

Because of the need to cut the defense budget, the IDF is also considering reducing the regular Army by means of a reorganization, that is, a different distribution of the number of regular soldiers and reserve forces.

UNIFIL Submits Complaints to IDF Over Incidents

TA301444 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 84 p 2

[Yehuda Tzur report]

[Text] Yesterday UNIFIL submitted complaints to the IDF over two incidents that occurred between the forces in southern Lebanon this week.

The first incident happened in the Tyre area near the village of Al-Bazuriyah, when an IDF convoy approached UN roadblocks manned by French soldiers. The latter tried to prevent the convoy from passing the barrier, claiming that the area is under their control.

According to the complaint filed by UNIFIL, the Israeli soldiers fired five rounds in the air to make their passage possible.

In another incident which took place that same day near Jwayya, 13 km east of Tyre, French soldiers stationed at a roadblock there tried to stop several IDF armored personnel carriers from passing, claiming that the area is under their control. According to the complaint, the IDF soldiers broke through the barrier, disregarding the instructions by the French soldiers.

Immediately after the incident, a tense atmosphere prevailed in the area.

Lebanese Druze To Prevent Infiltration

TA301529 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Yehuda Tzur report]

[Text] Senior Druze figures in Lebanon have officially promised Knesset Member [MK] Zaydan 'Atshah that terrorists will not infiltrate the Al-Shuf mountains because the Druze will do everything possible to prevent them from doing so.

Yesterday MK Zaydan 'Atshah told our correspondent that the fighting between Druze and terrorists in the Al-Shuf mountains should be viewed as a Druze attempt to keep the agreements that were made with Israel in the past. He also said that the Lebanese Druze with whom he had conferred promised him as well as other members of the Druze follow-up committee, with whom he has recently met, that they will do everything possible to prevent terrorists as well as any Palestinian group from establishing a base in the Al-Shuf mountains.

The Lebanese Druze notables told the follow-up committee that even the IDF, with all its electronic equipment, is not successful in preventing terrorist infiltration into areas under its control; therefore a sporadic terrorist infiltration through the Druze villages should not be viewed as a violation of arrangements made in the past between Israel and the Lebanese Druze.

Syria Believed To Have Aided Infiltrators

TA311044 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Oct 84 pp 1, 11

[Report by military affairs correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Excerpts] Early Sunday morning a terrorist squad penetrated in the area under the IDF's control in the eastern sector of Lebanon from Syrian-held territory, planting two antitank mines along the IDF patrol route. It was only the alertness of an IDF patrolwhich led to the timely discovery of the mines and prevented a disaster. An IDF soldier was slightly wounded in that incident, when hit by terrorist fire.

Military sources believe that the Syrians knew of the infiltration and may have even extended assistance.

Soldiers holding the forward position opposite the Syrians east of 'Ana spotted a group of men trying to infiltrate from the area under Syria's control at daybreak. They were put on alert, and a group of soldiers started combing the area.

It turned out that the terrorists entered near the Syrian position, which leads the commanders in the region to believe that the Syrians knew of this incident and, moreover, may have extended aid to the squad.

IDF Helps Establish Marj 'Uyun Blood Bank

TA301712 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 30 Oct (ITIM) — A central blood bank is being established in the main Marj 'Uyun hospital, with the aid of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon.

The blood bank will supply the needs of all the hospitals in southern Lebanon, including the private ones.

ITIM's correspondent in the north, Shlomo Hadad, reports that special equipment has recently been purchased to operate the bank, and a team was trained at one of the hospitals in northern Israel.

Up to now a civilian blood bank has been operating for fixed fees in Sidon, supplying the requirements of the hospitals at their request. With the opening of the new blood bank, the inhabitants of southern Lebanon will be able to enjoy the services of the blood bank independently of the civilian center in Sidon.

Rabin: West Bank Living Standards To Improve

TA311027 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0946 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Addressing the Knesset plenary session a short while ago, Defense Minister Rabin said that Israel will fight terrorism to the end but, at the same time, will enable the residents of the territories to improve their standard of living for their daily welfare. This was said during the discussion on the establishment of an Arab bank in the territories.

Authorities Decide Not To Close Bethlehem Campus

TA301950 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Bethlehem, 30 Oct (ITIM) — Bethlehem University students did not attend classes today. Instead, they congregated on the campus grounds.

ITIM reports that the Civilian Administration has decided not to close the university following the rioting there yesterday.

The security forces in Bethlehem are investigating the circumstances of the violent incident in which students flagrantly disturbed the peace. Detentions are expected.

Bethlehem Entrance Reopened

TA311019 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0946 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The main road to Bethlehem has been reopened for traffic after being closed following a stone-throwing incident near Bethlehem University this morning. No one was injured in today's incident. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports that IDF and border police forces are currently surrounding the university and representatives of the Civilian Administration are holding talks with the university directorate.

A youth from the village of Al-Zahiriyah near Hebron who was convicted of throwing stones at Israeli vehicles in three separate cases this year was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment yesterday.

Territories Coordinator on Bus Attack, Security

TA301405 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Arye Bender report]

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, yesterday visited one of the people wounded in the attack on the Arab bus. On that occasion he said: "I hope the situation will not deteriorate; if people want to stop their studies, that is their right; but we will not allow disturbances of the peace in any way, and we will not allow anyone to exploit the bus incident."

Brig Gen Goren stressed that the authorities will act firmly against those who disturb the peace. "Yesterday's incident was very serious. All extremists should know that we will not allow them to cause such incidents again." Goren also said that there is no reason for the Arab leadership or Arab notables in the territories to fear for their lives. "The security forces take care of security and I hope that they do whatever is necessary."

Morasha Minister on Settlement, Economy

TA301809 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Neve Zuf, 30 Oct (ITIM) — The government must fulfill and honor the agreement it signed when the national unity government was established, which included the pledge to secure, strengthen, and expand the Jewish settlement drive throughout Eretz Yisra'el, Minister Yosef Shapira said today at the ceremony to lay the cornerstone for a synagogue in the Samaria settlement of Neve Zuf.

Minister Shapira added that the serious economic situation in Israel will affect settlement, too, and said there was no doubt in his mind that the settlers would share the burden. At the same time, he emphasized, the cuts in settlement budgets should not exceed cuts in other areas.

Minister Shapira later condemned the attack and murder of Arab civilians.

The ceremony was also attended by Sephardic Chief Rabbi Mordekhay Eliyahu; senior representatives from the Ministries of Housing and Construction, and Religious Affairs; as well as former Knesset Member Hanan Porat, who called on the government to increase the settlement drive on the mountain ridge.

Former West Bank Official on Moderate Palestinians

TA290730 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 84 p 8

[Commentary by former head of the Hebron Area Village League Muhammad al-Nasir: "A Task for Rabin"]

[Text] About two years ago, when the Labour Party was in opposition, Yitzhaq Rabin published an article in an Israeli paper advocating official support for Palestinian elements independent of the PLO. Today, now that he is minister of defence, and as such in charge of the occupied territories and their population, it is his responsibility — indeed, his obligation — to fulfil his pledge, for the sake of the future of both our peoples.

It is with the memory of many bitter experiences during my years of public activity in the West Bank, as well as in the name of the Democratic Movement for Peace, suppressed by the Israeli authorities in spite of its opposition to PLO policies and open advocacy of a negotiated peace, that I wish to express the following thoughts.

The importance of the Arab residents of the West Bank must not be underestimated. Both Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn know that no political maneuvering on the Palestinian problem is possible without their tacit approval. Israel must also understand that while the West Bank Palestinians, unlike the Egyptians, will have to pay a territorial price for peace with Israel, only they themselves can agree to those concessions, and it is only with their cooperation that the occupation and its corrupting influence on Israeli society can be ended.

Even if full U.S. and Jordanian participation in negotiations were to be realized, no concrete results could be gained without a green light from us. In essence, we hold a veto power over the peace process.

Politically, the West Bank is diverse and divided. It is open to traditional influences: patronage, threats, terror. All factions, however, share a growing sense of despair in the face of continued settlement building and the Arabs' inability to help themselves.

Up until three years ago, the only political voice emanating from the territories was that of the most radical element, that which currently identifies itself with Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Habash and Hawatimah, though this in no way reflected political realities. Rather, this tragic situation resulted from an explicit Israeli policy of encouraging these elements, with the aim of proving to the world that the Palestinians are unwilling to talk peace, which would serve as a further justification for the settlements.

We hope that Israeli policies in the territories will now change, and that Labour will fulfil its pledges for peace. We have heard of the party's opposition to the PLO; we, too, oppose PLO policies, which have brought disasters to our people and which

have threatened and taken the lives of those Palestinians who dare to oppose them. We have no doubt that the PLO is totally unable and unwilling to take part in any peace talks.

But opposition to the PLO is not enough. Nor is a freeze on settlements. Israel, as the occupying power, has a responsibility towards the internal political situation in the territories; specifically, to encourage all the truly moderate elements among the population.

This responsibility entails, first and foremost, support for those who view Jordan as the natural and obvious "partner" for talks with Israel on their future. But this group is also divided.

The largest element, though the least important politically, is that of families traditionally linked to the Hashemite crown, but lacking the courage to break openly iwth the PLO and express support for Jordan. Their failure to do so has disappointed King Husayn, whose policies towards the territories are largely dictated by the PLO-controlled Joint Committee.

A second element, far more politically important, is that which is not dependent on the Hashemites but which nevertheless views Husayn as its representative in negotiations because of the indivisable economic, social and demographic links between the West Bank and Jordan. Though King Husayn cannot openly support this group because of its political independence, he can rely on it far more than on that of the yes-sayers. This is the group, then, which should be given Israel's full encouragement.

We welcome the stated intention of the national unity government to pursue the economic development of the territories, but must emphasize our wariness over whether this policy will be used as it was in the past, i.e., to enhance the patronage-power of the radical elements. Israel must work for the development of the entire population, but at this stage it should focus its efforts on those sectors in the population interested in peace.

We are aware of the difficulty and complexity of the new defence minister's tasks vis-a-vis the territories, tasks which will demand great efforts, insight and perseverance on his part. These are precisely the qualities which, to our great sorrow, have been conspicuously absent in so many Israeli officials charged with the administration of the territories. We are convinced that there is no shortage of people well-suited for these positions in Israel, and hope that Mr Rabin will take an active role in ensuring their appointment.

We understand that his purview includes all of Israel's security concerns, especially the Lebanon problem. However, we are unwilling to fall victim to Israel's current order of priorities, which aims at a resolution of Lebanon before any steps can betaken with regard to the territories. We fear that the Lebanon problem may drag on for a long time, and may be used as an excuse by those who do not wish to see any progress made in our area. Israel's obligation now is to ensure that PLO supporters in the territories will not be able to say, "You see, as we told you, there is no difference between Likud and Labour." Though we are responsible for our own political actions, we cannot begin to achieve our goals without Israel's support. If we fail to achieve them, Israel will be partially to blame.

New Moshav To Be Established Near Halhul

TA310851 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Hebron (ITIM) — A moshav earmarked for yeshiva students and newly-Orthodox Jews will soon go up on land facing the Halhul, on Mount Hebron. The foundation for the settlement, called Qarne Zur, has already been laid and a core group of 30 families is expected to take up residence there in the immediate future. Belonging to the Hapoel Hamizrahi [National Religious Party — Affiliated Movement] moshav movement, Qarne Zur will ultimately provide a site for religious institutions.

Knesset Lobby on Behalf of Druze Established

TA301704 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A Druze lobby was established in the Knesset today. Its goal is to work toward improving the Druze standard of living so that it equals that of the Jewish citizens of Israel, and also to prevent growing disillusionment among the Druze youth. The lobby includes some 20 Knesset members.

Briefs

Foreign Debts Increase — Israel's foreign debts increased a great deal over the second quarter of the year. At the end of the first half of 1984, the debts increased by about $1.1 billion, reaching a peak of nearly $24 billion. The debts also increased over the past few months. [Text][*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1448 GMT 28 Oct 84 TA*]

IDF Appointment — Brigadier General Giyora Zore'a on Friday [26 October] was appointed the IDF's chief intelligence officer, replacing Brigadier General Arye Ben-Tov who is to receive another top IDF post. [Excerpt][*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Oct 84 TA*]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Delivers State of Nation Address

LD301612 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report from the People's National Assembly on President Chadli Bendjedid's state of the nation address]

[Excerpts] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, delivered a speech on the state of the nation this morning at the headquarters of the People's National Assembly in the presence of members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the government, the nation's representatives, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Algeria.

In this important speech, the President pointed out that this special session of the People's National Assembly is being convened at a time dear to us — as we mark the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the national liberation revolution. The president saluted the souls of Algeria's sons who were martyred so that Algeria would live free and independent. He stressed that 1 November is considered the greatest event for our people and nation and for the region as a whole.

In the course of talking about the current situation in the region, the president pointed out that the region's recent changes and developments do not frighten Algeria but worry it, just as they worry the region's and the African peoples. The president reaffirmed Algeria's belief in the common destiny of the region and of the Arab world. He declared Algeria's rejection of the policy of axes and alliances which in fact do not serve anything but the interests of the enemies of our peoples.

After restressing that Algeria will not allow the setting up of axes directed against the interests of the region's people, the president pointed out that the building of the Arab Maghreb must be contributed to by all the region's countries, large or small, under the auspices of respect for the sovereignty of all.

After restressing Algeria's welcome of the foreign troops' departure from Chad as a first step toward national reconciliation, the president reaffirmed Algeria's support of the African people's struggle and of the OAU as the main rostrum for expressing our causes and finding their solutions. The President talked about the situation in the Arab world and pointed out that peripheral differences make us forget the essential issues, because the Arab nation has not learned from past lessons. He also pointed out that differences have affected the cohesion of the Palestinian revolution's ranks. The president reaffirmed Algeria's concern over the independence of the Palestinian decision and the need for the unity of Palestinians in view of possible changes in the Arab's eastern region.

The president talked about the pardons, which include a number of officials who made mistakes during the revolution, and which coincide with the marking of the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the glorious 1 November Revolution [words indistinct] and recognition of and gratitude for their effort.

At the conclusion of his address to the nation, he insisted on the need for more care regarding the youth, who must be proud of the heroism of their fathers and forefathers. He pointed out that the best thing that can be offered to the martyrs of duty and homeland is action and mobilization around the objectives of national development and alertness for the defense of the homeland.

LIBYA

Habre Regime Blamed for Failure of Chad Talks

LD311106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Oct (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has blamed rebel Hissein Habre and his clique for the failure of the preparatory meeting for national reconciliation in Chad held recently in Brazzaville.

This came in telegrams from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to the secretary general of the OAU, the Ethiopian foreign minister, as Ethiopia is the current chairman of the organisation, and to the Congolese Foreign minister, as the Congo is the state sponsoring the preparatory meeting for national reconciliation in Chad.

In its telegrams, the committee stresses that what has happened in Brazzaville is a repetition of what happened in Addis Ababa, and that all the attempts made for achieving national reconciliation in this African country have met with the rejection and intransigence of rebel Habre and his clique.

In its telegrams the committee urges these circles to fulfill their duty towards this African country by notifying African and international public opinion that the onus for the failure of the recent meeting for national reconciliation in Chad, which is now clear, is borne by rebel Hissein Habre and his clique.

JANA: Egypt's Mubarak Attacks Arab League

LD310401 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 5 Safar, 30 Oct, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The president of the Egyptian regime, Husni Mubarak, launched a severe attack on the Arab League and the transfer of its offices to Tunisia after the visit of deceased Al-Sadat made to occupied Palestine.

In an interview on the French television broadcast last night, Husni Mubarak said that he does not feel that the Arab League exists, except that its staff receives salaries and its offices are in Tunisia.

The attack by the Egyptian president on the Arab League is seen as an attack on all Arab countries members in the league. It comes at a time [when] reactionary regimes of Oman, Khartoum, and Baghdad are hastening to come closer to the Egyptian regime and return it to the Arab nation despite its humiliating contacts with the Zionist enemy and its complete surrender to it and the conspiring on the Palestinian Arab cause.

MAURITANIA

Ould Haydala Returns From CEAO Summit in Bamako

AB301303 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the CMSN, Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, returned to Nouakchott yesterday afternoon from Bamako where he took part in the summit of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement. He was welcomed on arrival by the minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdoulaye Yall, who was in charge of state affairs in the absence of the head of state, the governor of Nouakchott, as well as civilian and military personalities.

MOROCCO

Paris' LE MONDE Cites Hassan Fes Remarks

PM301137 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Maurice Delarue dispatch: "I Do Not Think French Diplomacy Is on Probation"]

[Text] Fes — "I will not attend the OAU summit in Addis Ababa," the Moroccan king stated in Fes last night when he received the International Union of Journalists from the French-language press, at present holding its congress in Marrakech.

Hassan II said that he would send a large delegation to Addis Ababa which will reiterate the pledges already made by Morocco for settling the Saharan conflict — a referendum to ask the Saharans "whether they are Moroccan," and "giving Africa a free hand in organizing it," but rejection of any prior talks with the Polisario, which he said, would amount to an unconditional capitulation for Morocco.

If the SDAR was admitted to the OAU, "the last straw," he added, Morocco would leave the organization "without asking anyone to show solidarity with it" and "wishing the OAU good luck with its new partners." But if Morocco left the OAU, he added, it would be "like little snowballs sparking off catastrophic avalanches."

Questioned on the military situation in the Sahara, the king avoided claiming victory. "Until a conflict is settled on paper," he said, "you cannot say whether a war has been won or lost." Without naming Algeria, he stressed that the SDAR, which "has no ports or coastline, and which is not recognized by any major bank..., is receiving all kinds of very modern armaments. How do they arrive? The war is over between the Polisario and Morocco, but it is no longer a war between the Polisario and Morocco. [sentence as published]"

In reply to a question about Mr Mitterrand's visit to Algiers, following the visit Mr Mitterrand made to him in Ifrane, Hassan II said: "Unlike other countries, Morocco does not think French diplomacy is on probation. If Mr Mitterrand had gone to Algiers 10 times, I do not know of anyone in Morocco who would have criticized him for it. It is enough to know that Franco-Moroccan affairs are clear and unequivocal for me not to worry, no matter where the French head of state might go." He nonetheless added that he was prepared to take part in any Maghreb summit.

With regard to the Near East, he stressed that it was is impossible to obtain a settlement while "disregarding the USSR."

Finally, questioned by the French-language press journalists on French teaching in Morocco, King Hassan II replied: "The place it has and its quality depend on you, not on us." He regretted the fact that people no longer speak or write "French in France."

Socialist Leader Bouabid Views Opposition Role

PM290951 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 8

[Interview with Socialist Union of People's Forces Secretary General Abderrahim Bouabid by Domingo del Pino in Rabat; date not given]

[Text] Rabat — Del Pino: There are many rumors about the composition of the new government. Do you believe that it will follow the IMF recommendations or that it will incline toward an alternative plan, such as that of the Socialist Union of People's Forces [USFP]?

Bouabid: Unfortunately we have been in the midst of implementing the policy of the IMF, virtually since 1980. We cannot accept IMF policy because it is dogmatic and theoretical and does not take into account each country's specific characteristics. The same therapy cannot be applied to countries suffering different ailments.

There is unanimous national agreement as regards defense, territorial integration, and democracy. However, this unanimity does not exist on the domestic problems, which are nevertheless extremely important. There is unemployment, education, living standards, housing, and so forth. On these points our party proposes totally different ideas from those that have governed the country hitherto.

Del Pino: Do these differences not pose an almost insoluble problem as regards the USFP's possible participation in the next government?

Bouabid: We say what we think and what we promised our voters. There is a commitment by Morocco to the IMF, made by the same people who won the majority in these elections. We have proposed our alternative, which is certainly difficult but which will set things moving and in any case offer salvation. If the next government coalition wants to continue doing what it has done hitherto — which has brought the country to its present critical situation — we can only tell them: Gentlemen, you have the good fortune to deal with an opposition which will provide a stimulus since it will be useful to you, even in your negotiations with the IMF and international financial concerns, because you can tell them that you have a domestic opposition which is against the IMF, and that will perhaps strengthen your bargaining

position. We believe that we socialists can be more useful to our country in opposition, perhaps for the next 2 to 3 years, than within a government coalition that is not consistent.

Del Pino: The Libyan-Moroccan union has prompted very varied responses throughout the world. What do you consider positive about it, apart from the considerable strengthening of Morocco's position regarding the Sahara?

Bouabid: The fact that it is a union of states in which Libya and Morocco remain sovereign, the fact that it is a South-South union which can only strengthen North-South relations, the fact that it is pragmatic and not directed against anyone else.

Del Pino: Algeria has a different opinion of Article 12, which talks about military solidarity.

Bouabid: Article 12 needs to be made more specific. It is an article to be found in all treaties of union, which entails military solidarity between the contracting parties in the event of one party's suffering an attack from outside. I was surprised in fact, by the response of a section of the Spanish press, which regarded this union as directed against Spain. That is absurd. It is true that we have not resolved the problem of Ceuta and Melilla, but we want to resolve that between Spain and Morocco.

Furthermore, within the Libyan-Moroccan union we still have to finalize the judicial, legal, and cooperative structure, which is a slow process requiring a great deal of work, patience, and realism. We have no reason to reject a union which is pragmatic. Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi surprised us by being so well disposed toward it. When I think about it, I think, "Well, why not? Let us see what happens. If it works out, fine; if not, then after all Libya is a long way from us and we are a long way from Libya."

Del Pino: Is there any particular significance to the fact that a socialist is secretary general of the Union?

Bouabid: I do not know whether his majesty wanted to impart any particular significance to it. We are socialists and therefore unionists.

Del Pino: Nevertheless, since the attendance of an official FLN delegation at your last congress in July, USFP-FLN relations seem to have improved.

Bouabid: That is what we want. We are very pleased about the attendance of our FLN comrades.

Del Pino: It was said at the time that you would be visiting Algeria.

Bouabid: That is so. Our party has been invited to send a delegation to Algiers. We have already held preliminary contacts for this in Tunis, and I believe that this visit would be very useful in resolving the problems between Morocco and Algeria.

Del Pino: The Libyan-Moroccan union confirms the status quo in the Sahara. Can this conflict be resolved without Algeria?

Bouabid: We must win over our Algerian friends. They have national ambitions, and so has Morocco. They proceed from the sacrosanct principle of the right to self-determination. Well, we totally accept that. But some leaders of the Algerian Government and the FLN envisage direct Moroccan-Polisario negotiations, with the help of the OAU acting chairman. The Polisario Front is a separatist organization, and a government does not negotiate with separatists. They claim to be the Saharan people's sole representatives. It is the Saharan people who must say. So they must be consulted, under OAU or UN supervision — whatever supervision is desired. Only then will we know whether or not the Polisario Front is representative.

Del Pino: What is your opinion of your party's results in the latest elections?

Bouabid: They are below what we expected. We now have 39 seats — maybe 40 or 41. Twice as many as before, but we believe that the elections were not conducted correctly, especially in the counting of the votes. The important thing is the result in the direct elections, because the others were, frankly, manipulated.

Parliament Elects Deputy Speakers, Chairmen

LD302203 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Rabat 30 Oct (MAP) — Yesterday the Moroccan Parliament elected the members of its bureau and the chairmen of commissions, and adopted amendments to internal regulations concerning the composition of its bureau and the commission. During a sesision held on yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Ahmed Osman, seven deputy speakers of the House were elected in the following order:

First deputy speaker:
Ahmed Belhaj (Constitutional Union [UC] — center)

Second deputy speaker:
Mohamed Haddou Echiguer (National Rally of Independents [RNI] — center)

Third deputy speaker:
Takioullah Ma El Ainine (Popular Movement [MP] — rural)

Fourth deputy speaker:
Saad El Alami (Istiqlal Party [PI] — conservative)

Fifth deputy speaker:
Lahbib Sinaceur (Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP] — left)

Sixth deputy speaker:
Abdelaziz Yacoubi (National Democratic Party [PDN] center democrat)

Seventh deputy speaker:
Abdelmajid El Allali (UC)

The house also elected the chairman of 12 permanent commissions.

They are:

Commission for National Education, Executives' Training and Professional Training:
Mohamed Lakhssassi (USFP)

Commission for Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and Animal Wealth:
Abderrazzak Afilal (PI)

Commission of Finance, Planning and Regional Development:
Tahar El Masmoudi (UC)

Commission for the Economy, Trade, Energy, Mines and Employment:
El Alami Tazi (RNI)

Commission for the Interior, Local Communities and National Promotion:
Belhaj Dermoumi (MP)

Commission for Justice, Legislation, and the Civil Service:
Mohamed Ziane (UC)

Commission for Equipment, Posts, and Communications:
Biadillah Mohamed Cheikh (PND)

Commission for Regional Planning, Housing, and Protection of the environment:
Mohamed Snoussi (USFP)

Commission for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Borders, the Occupied Zones, and National Defense:
Ahmed Laski (RNI)

Commission for Social Affairs, Health, and Youth and Sports:
El Fadli Mohamed (MP)

Commission for Information, Culture, and Islamic Affairs:
Sanhaji Mohamed (UC)

Commission for Maritime Affairs and Tourism:
Rachid Lahlou (PI)

Before this Speaker of the House Ahmed Osman read a list of the six parliamentary groups and their chairmen. These groups are as follows:

Constitutional Union Group (82 members):
Abderrazzak Rouissi

National Rally of Independents (61 members):
Moulay Abdelaziz Alaoui Hafidi

Moroccan Authenticity and Social Justice Group (46 members):
Said Amskane

Istiqlal Group for Unity and Egalitarianism (43 members):
Saad El Alami (provisionally)

Socialist Union of Popular Forces (36 members):
Fath Allah Oualallou

Democrats' Group (24 members):
Tahar Chakir

'Security Belt' To Cover All Saharan Regions

LD300322 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Marrakech, 29 October (MAP) — The commander of the military garrison at Bu Craa, Colonel Abdelhak Sahli, affirmed that Morocco will in the future work on extending the security belt so that it embraces all the Saharan regions. He pointed out that this belt currently stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to Ouarkziz.

SUDAN

Armed Forces' Statement on Conspiracy

JN301845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have condemned the racist conspiracy led by agent Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush and the foreign and internal forces of conspiracy. The Armed Forces assert their firm support for the revolution and its leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, as well as their determination to remain a strong fortification that cannot be penetrated by cowards and the weak.

This came in a statement issued by Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, the official spokesman for the People's Armed Forces and director of the Moral Guidance Department. The following is the text of the statement:

Our Armed Forces continue to be the vanguard of the revolution and an organ for its national alliance forces. They are the only side that has started and protected the revolution as they promised, and remained sincere and loyal to the revolution. They also keep their soldiers alert so as to form a block before aggression and a fire against the treacherous.

The security organs, the vigilant eyes, discovered the conspiracy and followed its sinful steps. It was a multi-channelled conspiracy. This conspiracy against the homeland was aimed at dominating the capabilities of the homeland, which has taken the steps of justice and faith.

The victorious revolution, the immortal May revolution, will follow the steps of Islam and the leader's struggle and his sacrifices. The Armed Forces will also remain a strong fortification that cannot be penetrated by cowards and the weak. Sudan, united by hope, purity, and tolerance, will continue to exist.

Sudan will continue to adhere to the banner of right. Let the cowards and the traitors to their homelands perish. "And they who do wrong, will know to what final place of turning they will turn back" [Koranic verse]. God is great and dignity for our homeland.

Omani, YAR Leaders Send Message to Numayri

JN301757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 6, Oct 30 (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri today received a written message from the Omani Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id dealing with the process of bilateral relations.

The president also received a similar message from Arab Republic of Yemen President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Numayri Appoints New Director of SUNA

JN301517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing Mustafa Amin as a minister of state and chairman of the Board of Directors and director general of SUNA. Mustafa Amin had been occupying this post with the rank of deputy minister.

DJIBOUTI

Prime Minister Meets With Italian Leaders

For Rome ANSA reportage on the visit to Italy by Prime Minister Hamadou Gourad Barkat, including his talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti on developments in the Horn of Africa and his meeting with Italian President Sandro Pertini, see the Italy & Vatican section of the 31 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIA

Chernenko Promises To Send Planes, Trucks

EA310419 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, in a message sent today to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Worker's Party of Ethiopia secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, revealed that the USSR would give 300 trucks, 12 transport planes, and 24 helicopters as aid to help overcome the problems caused by the drought in our country and to help distribute the aid being given to our compatriots in various areas.

In his message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the country's Supreme Soviet said that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government were both concerned about the drought in Ethiopia. Comrade Chernenko said that therefore, in accordance with the friendship and cooperation agreement existing between the two countries and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the party and government of the Soviet Union resolved to send aid immediately to help overcome the heavy burden being shouldered by the Ethiopian people. In his message, Comrade Chernenko pointed out that the aid would supplement efforts underway to eradicate the problems caused by drought and expressed his full confidence that the WPE, the government, and the people would overcome the current problem in the country in the future.

USSR Drought Aid Delivered

EA310423 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] has received aid from the Government of the Soviet Union, which made a large contribution to the efforts underway to overcome the drought, recently worsening in our country, and free our compatriots from disaster.

In accordance with a promise by the Soviet Embassy to donate 100,000 quintals of rice, 10 water tanker vehicles, and two sets of water drilling equipment, auxiliary equipment, and trained personnel in response to the RRC's appeal in March 1984 to the international community for aid, the RRC has received 100,000 quintals of rice and one set of water drilling equipment. It has been disclosed that the rest of the aid is on its way.

In a ceremony at the commission's central warehouse in Addis Ababa, Comrade Olinger Dashov, charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Ethiopia, delivered the aid to Comrade Habte Mariam Ayenachew, deputy commissioner of the RRC.

Reportage on Visit of PDRY Foreign Minister

Foreign Minister Arrives

GF302016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today on an friendly visit to Ethiopia. He was welcomed by Gedle-Giorgis, COPWE member and foreign minister; a number of Ethiopian officials; and Brother Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY ambassador to Ethiopia. This visit is within the framework of meetings to bolster the relations between the two friendly countries.

Goshu Wolde Receives Al-Dali

EA310412 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of high-ranking officials from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arrived in Addis Ababa today. They are here to discuss relations with revolutionary Ethiopia. The delegation, led by PDRY Foreign Minister and Socialist Party Central Committee member Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Foreign Minister and Worker's Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member Goshu Wolde and by the PDRY ambassador to Ethiopia, Comrade Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd.

Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, held talks this afternoon on bilateral relations with Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY Socialist Party Central Committee member and foreign minister.

TANZANIA

Economic, Political Cooperation With DPRK Discussed

EA310015 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The DPRK has expressed interest in starting joint agricultural ventures with Tanzania. Speaking at the opening of official talks between the DPRK and Tanzania in Dar es Salaam today, the DPRK vice president, Ndugu Yi Chong-ok, said that his country was interested in commercial production of soya beans and cotton.

On the international scene, the vice president said his country was advocating a South-South summit which will enable developing countries to discuss and find solutions to their economic,

political, and social problems. He called upon Tanzania to join the DPRK in efforts to make possible the convening of such a meeting.

The vice president, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, said there was a need to review the 1965 cooperation agreement between Tanzania and the DPRK to cover new areas of cooperation between the two countries. He said with the growing relations between the DPRK and Tanzania there was need to explore new areas of cooperation.

UGANDA

Minister Hopes for Greater Cooperation With CSSR

EA310050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The minister of internal affairs and UPC [Uganda People's Congress]secretary general, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda, has told the visiting seven-man Czechsolovak trade delegation that their visit will yield and lead to greater cooperation between Uganda and Czechoslovakia.

Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda was speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honor of the delegation at the Uganda Club in Kampala. The minister also expressed the hope that Uganda will receive more assistance from Czechoslovakia at this crucial moment of rehabilitation.

The general director in the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Foreign (?Trade), who is the leader of the trade delegation, Mr Josef Koci, expressed great appreciation to the Uganda Government and the party for sending representatives to lay basis for further cooperation between the two countries. [sentence as heard] He further expressed optimism in their visit saying that it will bring more fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

CHAD

Further on Brazzaville Reconciliation Conference

Lassou Interviewed on Talks

AB292143 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Interview granted by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs, to the Congolese Television in Brazzaville — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, the first phase of the preparatory meeting for the conference on national reconciliation in Chad has just ended. What are your impressions following the meeting?

[Lassou] I thank you for coming here, to my hotel room, to get my opinion and that of the government's delegation on the first phase of the preparatory meeting that has just ended. First of all, I would like to thank the Congolese people and their government, and especially the president of the People's Republic of Congo, on behalf of the government's delegation and the Chadian people for the efforts that the fraternal people of Congo have made and will continue to make in order to help Chadians achieve reconciliation. This is not an easy task. It takes a lot of time and patience reconcile people who have fought against one another and who have long been at loggerheards. This is why the Congolese Government and President Sassou-Nguesso have been patient in preparing this first meeting. We believe that this is a major step.

I have just followed the first reaction of a delegate to the meeting. I must point out some errors in his statement. We came here to prepare a summit conference. We did not come to submit the resignation of our government. We did not come to Brazzaville to try to secure the legitimacy or legality of our government. We came here to try to solve our problems. Unfortunately, our brothers in the opposition first refused to be called opponents. They even asked us purely to submit the resignation of our government. You will agree that this is unrealistic.

If we sign the act dismissing our government, who would ensure the smooth running of the administration in our country even in the event an agreement was reached? You understand that this is unrealistic. As can be seen, what that delegate stated is entirely false. We did not lay down a precondition and we will not lay down one. To achieve peace in our country, there is no possible precondition to be set. That is the answer to your first question.

[Reporter] Are you prepared to do what you have just done in Brazzaville? Under what conditions?

[Lassou] To do what we have just done in Brazzaville? No, not exactly the same thing. I believe we must go further beyond what we have just done in Brazzaville. We would like the venue to be maintained, that is Brazzaville. Because our Congolese brothers know us. They know our mentality because we lived with them and because Chad is their country too, being in Central Africa. They also know the Chadian problems to a large extent.

[Reporter] So do you think the Brazzaville meeting was successful?

[Lassou] Brazzaville was a (?success). Since 1980 the Chadians had not held a meeting as they have just done in Brazzaville. So for us the meeting is a positive one.

[Reporter] The international press says the central government in Ndjamena has caused the failure of the Brazzaville preparatory meeting. What do you think about this?

[Lassou] What press said that? Give me the name of a radio or a newspaper that said that. I do not believe this because I listen to the radio every day. I have the recordings of the radios that carried reports on the meeting. If you so wish I will go and bring you the newspapers that say clearly that the conference stumbled on the intransigence of the Tripoli delegation. The government delegation has in no way been a stumbling block for the conference. No press has ever believed otherwise.

[Reporter] We have heard of a nine-point draft. What are the nine points, Mr Minister?

[Lassou] Nine points? We were not associated with the draft. I think you had better ask them. We heard of the inadequate state machinery in Chad. That is a trap. Why do I call this a trap? Because there are some Chadians who only want to divide their country. They do not want the unity of our country. They have spoken of the nonexistence of an Army, but there is an Army. There is a national Army. The (?merger) between the Chadian Armed Forces and the FAN has resulted in quite a solid nucleus that is now fighting the Libyan invasion army. Any yet, they speak of the nonexistence of an Army. Fancy that! It is an insult to the sons of Chad, these patriots who form our country's war machinery. The Chadian Armed Forces exist indeed. No one can deny this fact.

We do not say the Army cannot be improved. We can and we must improve it. Some men came from the bushes [as guerrillas], while others received colonial training. We agree that we must improve on the methods and style of this Army. But we cannot agree with those who say Chad has no Army. Some people say the conflict is one between the north and the south. Where does the north start and where does it end? Where does the south begin and where does it end? Can you imagine that? If the problems facing Africa were to be posed in terms of north and south, there would be a total confusion in every state. What country has no north? What country has no south? Should the geographical points of a country become antagonistic points? I do not think so.

There is a real problem in Chad that all Chadians must be aware of. There is a country that threatens to reduce Chadians into slaves. We must say it loud and clearly not just to Chadians, but also to Africans south of the Sahara. Libya wants to reduce our people into slaves. Libya wants to turn Chad into a stepping stone for its conquests in Africa south of the Sahara. Libya wants to create a (?vast) empire, I mean Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya. We entertain no hatred toward our Libyan brothers, who are also enduring hardships under Al-Qadhdhafi's tyranny. We believe that as long as Al-Qadhdhafi is in power in Libya, we will have (?trouble). Libya will always find somebody to whom it will give

petrodollars in order to continue to sow desolation in our country. This is what we are denouncing. The African youth who love independence, freedom, and justice, must condemn this bellicose attitude and this desire of new conquests. For us Chadians, we are already at the front and we will continue the struggle.

[Reporter] With the abortive Addis Ababa meeting in mind, do you think some progress has been achieved in the Chadian question in Brazzaville?

[Lassou] Yes. I said a moment ago that we have taken a major step. This is because in Addis Ababa, even though the Chadians shook hands with one another, they did not meet in a hall to discuss. But in Brazzaville, they were not just put up in the same hotel, they also met in a meeting room and they expressed themselves. They even made statements even if from time to time some people got hot, we could see that things always ended well. At the end, those who used abusive words often apologized after the meeting. The (?debates) were marked by respect. This is a major step. Since we arrived there have not been any verbal or physical attacks between us. This is a positive point all the same. So compared with Addis Ababa, the Brazzaville meeting was marked by a certain progress toward reconciliation. This will take a lot of time. But we must be patient, wise, and courageous enough to maintain our contacts.

Delegation Returns; Opposition Denounced

AB300818 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] As you are aware, the Brazzaville conference that was summoned to prepare the way for the summit conference on Chadian national reconciliation ended last Saturday. The government delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gouara Lassou returned to Ndjamena today. Radio Chad's special envoy Malowi Nboma is also back.

[Begin Nboma recording] Thank you. I must point out that I am not going to give a report on the meeting but I will rather say something about the atmosphere in which the meeting began, continued, and ended.

We have indeed just returned from Brazzaville, where Chadians from all the political factions met with the Chadian Government in an attempt to end the crisis, or rather to pave the way in the search for a solution to the crisis that has been plaguing the country for two decades. This was therefore a unique opportunity to pave the way and to lay the foundations for real, effective, total, and long-lasting national reconciliation.

Unfortunately, yes, unfortunately, once more the Chadians were unable to make use of this opportunity to meet as a family because the opposition, one must say at once, did not really go to Brazzaville to negotiate and to find the ways and means of obtaining a happy ending to our problem. In this context, the opposition did not make the necessary effort. It merely imposed or attempted to impose its opinion by systematically refusing to recognize the legality and legitimacy of the Chadian Government, by proposing an artificial system, which obviously blocked the preparatory meeting on national reconciliation

Thus the opposition put up all sorts of barriers, all kinds of obstacles to counter the will of the Chadian Government to do all in its power to ensure the success of the meeting. I will mention one example among a host of others, that is the well-known intransigence and bad faith and unwillingness of the Tripoli group, which used verbal cynicism and blackmail as well as threats and even maneuvers to deny the legitimacy and legality of the Chadian Government. The Tripoli group maintained this stand right until the end of the meeting, thus causing a deadlock. Besides, the Tripoli group was accompanied by some Libyans, including security officers. The Tripoli group torpedoed until it ended in complete deadlock. [passage indistinct]

If the Brazzaville conference has failed, the blame should be laid on the shoulders of the opposition, which refused to recognize the facts and insisted upon holding discussions on an equal footing with the Chadian Government, which attended the meeting without any preconditions. We condemn the opposition's negative attitude.

We must say at once that that Congolese Government made great efforts to create an atmosphere for discussion. We all stayed in the same hotel. We took our meals together and we had the same means of transport, but all this goodwill shown by the Congolese Government clashed with the dishonesty, the bad faith, and irresponsibility of the opposition.

The Chadian Government, on the other hand, made consistent and responsible statements. Its views were expressed by the head of its delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gouara Lassou. In its statements, the Chadian Government always emphasized its determination and its desire and readiness to solve the Chadian problem in a peaceful manner with all the opposition groups. This does not seem to be the desire of the others, however, so here we are, after more than (?2) weeks of discussions. We have reached an impasse.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the session and Congolese minister of foreign affairs, Francois Ndinga-Oba, said during the closing session that this conference had its positive aspects as it enabled the Chadians to get together, to meet, and therefore to find out more about each other politically and, finally, to identify their common problems. National reconciliation, Ndinga-Oba said, is a very long process, a very long process that cannot be solved in a few days. The majority of the delegations, including even oppositon delegations, agreed with this statement by the Congolese minister of foreign affairs. [end recording]

Bardai Blames Failure on Ndjamena

AB302137 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] What was feared on the right bank of the Congo River has happened. As many Chadian patriots who are really aware of the Chadian tragedy have realized, the preparatory meeting on national reconciliation in Chad ended in a failure. During the last session held on Friday, the participants agreed to suspend the deliberations indefinitely.

This is a complicated formula used to mean that the participants could not reach a positive result. For the Congolese authorities, whose opinion was expressed by the official commentator of Congolese television, the insistence by the Ndjamena group to be recognized as the legitimate and legal government caused the failure of this meeting between Chadians. Meanwhile, all Chadian factions have unanimously accused the Ndjamena delegation of the failure of the meeting.

For the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Comrade Adoum Yacoub, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has made it abundantly clear that Ndjamena's refusal to reach a peaceful settlement will have serious consequences for Ndjamena. The leader of the GUNT delegation, who turned out to be a very good champion of our just cause, did not fail to commend the fraternal People's Republic of Congo for its efforts. For us, the fact that this fraternal country succeeded in bringing together all parties involved in the Chadian conflict is already a diplomatic success for the Congolese authorities.

Elsewhere in the world, the Soviet news agency TASS has condemned the United States and France for endorsing the Ndjamena group's refusal to achieve peace with the other political factions, especially with the legal government, the GUNT. The Congolese authorities, who presided over the deliberations, said that the deadlock was caused by the Ndjamena group. This is why they had sent a mission to Ndjamena, led by the Congolese minister of foreign affairs. The delegation returned empty-handed after failing to secure the slightest concession from the antinational clique with the view to breaking the deadlock.

Libyans Arrive in Ndjamena To Observe Pull Out

AB301457 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 30 (AFP) — A delegation of Libyan observers arrived in the Chadian capital today to monitor the French side of a mutual troop withdrawal agreed between Paris and Tripoli last month, a French Army spokesman said. The spokesman gave no indication of the size of the Libyan contingent, or its planned activities. But informed sources here said there were six Libyans, accompanied by an equal number of French observers, and that the team would be taken to former French bases in the southern half of Chad that have already been evacuated.

Under the terms of the September 16 pull out accord, Libya was to simultaneously withdraw its forces from their oases garrisons in the rebel-held north of Chad. The mutual troop withdrawal was to be completed by November 9, but, while French forces currently remain stationed only in the capital, Ndjamena, there have been no confirmed reports detailing Libyan troop movements from the north.

Bardai reports ANL-FAN Clash Around Oum Challouba

AB302142 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] An incident occurred along the 16th parallel on 27 October between a National Liberation Army [ANL] patrol unit and enemy soldiers who ventured into the zone under our control, more precisely around Oum Challouba. The members of the enemy patrol who attempted to advance toward the north were attacked by our valiant fighters and were forced back. Following the clash, two vehicles of the enemy unit, including one equipped with a 105-mm recoiless rifle, were destroyed.

ZAIRE

Four Financial Agreements Signed With France

AB301806 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AZAP) — Jean Francois Kientz, the French ambassador to Zaire, and Lengema Dulia, the Zairian secretary of state for international cooperation, on 17 October signed four financial agreements bringing the total assistance granted by France to Zaire since the beginning of the year to Fr36.1 million (about 147.731 million zaires), a communique handed to AZAP today by the French Embassy announced. Under these agreements, the French Government will provide financial assistance for various projects.

The first agreement is for agricultural development in the Lubudi zone (Kasai-Occidental) for an estimated Fr2.6 million. Under the project, the third phase of the operation aimed at increasing small-farming corn production will be launched. This project will also include the improvement of health-care delivery and the maintenance of rural roads.

Under the second agreement, Fr2 million will be used to modernize and rehabilitate the ports of Kinshasa and Matadi. This will be France's second contribution to the project launched by the Executive Council with the assistance of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

Under the third agreement, Fr2.9 million will be used for projects in the field of civil aviation in Zaire. It is France's second contribution in this sector since the beginning of the year. This amount puts France's assistance in this field up to Fr9 million. As a matter of fact, France has already participated in the improvement of Zaire's air control system, especially at the Ndjili Airport. The fourth agreement is for the Zairian Roads Office. Under the agreement the training program launched for Zairian cadres of road brigades and for the training of engineers and Zairian psychological counselors charged with following up the project will be extended for an additional 9-month period.

Further on 10th CEAO Summit Held in Bamako

Conference Issues Final Communique

AB301225 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Final communique issued in Bamako at conclusion of CEAO summit on 29 October]

[Text] The 10th conference of heads of state of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] was held on 27, 28, and 29 October 1984 in Bamako under the chairmanship of His Excellency General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], president of the Republic of Mali, and current chairman of the conference.

Participants in the conference were for Burkina Faso, His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, and head of state; for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state; for the Republic of Niger, His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state; for the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic; for the Republic of Ivory Coast, His Excellency Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs representing His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic.

Other participants in the conference as observers were, for Guinea, His Excellency Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the Republic; for the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Hospice Antonio, minister of finance and economy representing His Excellency General Mathieu Kerekou, president of the republic; and for the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Atsou Koffi Amegah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation representing His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese people and president of the republic.

The conference has noted with satisfaction the progress made concerning the achievement of the objectives assigned to the community, particularly the implementation of community projects and water supply schemes for the rural masses and livestock. These community projects, the implementation of which was decided upon at the fourth summit in Bamako in 1978, have been accomplished thanks to the exceptional financing from which the community has benefitted.

The heads of state have expressed satisfaction with the spirit of solidarity, friendship, and brotherhood prevailing among the member countries. They reaffirmed their faith in the community and expressed satisfaction with the renewed assistance and support of friendly countries and development-financing institutions, as well international organizations.

After noting that the balance of the achievements of the community is in general positive, the conference adopted the second generation program which primarily concerns rural water supply and livestock breeding, common agricultural policy, and regional transport schemes aimed at enhancing community development.

The conference adopted the principle of drafting [words indistinct] of equipment to prepare for the setting up of a market for community production.

Conscious of the need to consolidate the achievements of the community after 10 years of existence, the conference made important decisions concerning the reorganization and the functions of the Secretariat General of the community in accordance with the recommendations of the investigations committee, whose members it praised for the work accomplished.

To this end, in accordance with the principle of rotation, the conference decided to initiate a new distribution of the major positions of responsibility in the community as follows:

Secretary general goes to Mali; deputy secretary general goes to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Senegal will assume the directorship of the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community [Fosidec]; auditing will go to the Ivory Coast.

Burkina Faso will handle administrative and financial affairs while Niger will handle accounting.

The conference has decided to entrust the chairmanship of the CEAO for the 1984-85 period to His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara [long applause], chairman of the CNR and head of state.

The 11th conference of heads of state will be held in Ouagadougou in October 1985.

The conference has also appointed Mr Idrissa Keita, finance minister of the Republic of Mali, as the new secretary general of the community.

The heads of state particularly express their gratitude to all the friendly countries, inter-African and international organizations, and financial institutions for development for their constant and decisive financial and technical contributions for the implementation of community projects, as well as the technical assistance they placed at the disposal of the Secretariat General and specialized institutions of the community.

The conference of heads of state has admitted the People's Republic of Benin, signatory of the treaty, as the seventh member of the community. [applause]

At the end of their deliberations, the heads of state of Burkina Faso, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Guinea, and the representatives of the heads of state of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the People's Republic of Benin, and the Togolese Republic thanked their brother and friend, Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the Republic of Mali and current chairman of the conference, and the members of government and the people of Mali for the particarly warm reception and the friendly and fraternal atmosphere they enjoyed during their stay in Bamako.

Sankara Comments on CEAO

AB301241 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Predeparture interview by unidentified reporter with Burkina Faso head of state Thomas Sankara on 29 October at Bamako Airport following end of CEAO summit — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Chairman, you will soon be leaving Mali following the end of the 10th summit of the CEAO and the sixth summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD]. You are leaving here with your hands full because you are the current chairman of the CEAO. Mr Chairman, at the beginning of this mandate, what will be your priorities as current chairman of the CEAO?

[Sankara] I think the most important thing to do is to try to put some order in the house and to take up the issues which were so brilliantly initiated by my predecessors, but which were unfortunately drowned by the issue of mismanagement. We must have confidence in all those who [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Since you have accepted this task, Mr Chairman, does it mean then that you have some hope?

[Sankara] If there were no hope and if there had been no reasons for hope, we would not have agreed to engage ourselves in such an enterprise.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Chairman. The 20th OAU summit will be held in a few days' time in Addis Ababa. Mr Chairman, we know that this OAU is facing crises with political issues like the SDAR and Chad. The biggest problem that will crop up will be who is to represent these two countries at the summit. Under what conditions will Burkina Faso participate in the OAU summit?

[Sankara] There are no crises in the OAU. There are issues and problems to be resolved, but I think summits are meant to solve such problems. We do not go to summits for the pleasure and glory of it; we go there to work. So, strictly speaking, there is no crisis. As far as Burkina Faso is concerned, it will only attend the OAU summit if the SDAR attends. [Words indistinct] that is if a rightful member of the OAU is excluded. In that case, then nobody should expect Burkina Faso to attend.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, one of the problems that faced the OAU was the issue of the choice of a secretary general. Who is the choice of Burkina Faso?

[Sankara] The choice of Burkina Faso is the choice of the African people.

[Reporter] What does that mean, Mr Chairman? There are several candidates of the African people.

[Sankara] The people's vote will decide and all that the heads of state have to do is to implement their decision.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Chairman.

[Sankara] It is I who should thank you. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Malian people for the sympathetic and encouraging support they have given us. This will encourage us to do our work better and will also help in facilitating our work.

Conte on CEAO Conference

AB302229 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Lansana Conte of Guinea left Bamako at 1400 for Conakry at the end of a 48-hour visit. At the invitation of President Moussa Traore, the Guinean president has just participated for the first time as observer in the deliberations of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] summit. It should be recalled that President Conte, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Diara Traore and four ministers, was on his first visit to Bamako since the events of 3 April.

The two heads of state this morning held fruitful talks at the People's House in the presence of Mohamed Alhousseyni Toure, permanent secretary at the presidency, on the Malian side, and Prime Minister Diara Traore, on the Guinean side. At the end of the talks, President Lansana Conte told our reporter Daouda (Legozi) that he has faith in the future of the Guinean-Malian cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Conte] We have been invited to attend this summit, but, unfortunately, we failed to be present at its opening. Anyway, we attended the rest of the summit over the past few days and the way the deliberations were conducted gave us assurance about the efficiency of the organization. The frankness which prevailed at the deliberations shows the desire of member states' representatives to pull Africa out of the poverty we have always lived in. We tried to find the ways and means likely to bring happiness to our respective people. Thanks to our brothers who were present at the summit, we felt at home. During the private talks we held with all the heads of state, the entire CEAO file was handed over to the Guinean delegation. This file will be examined by our government and we think that after examining it, the government will make the necessary decision related to its admission to the CEAO, and,why not, to the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement, since I attended both organizations' summits?

[(Legozi)] Mr President, the CEAO is working toward the economic integration of its various members. Furthermore, we know that at the strictly bilateral level, Mali and Guinea are trying to achieve economic integration and, who knows, maybe even political integration between the two countries. Did you talk about this integration during your talks with your brother, the Malian president?

[Conte] In fact, my brother and I discussed this issue a few minutes ago and our views are similar. As you know, the Malian and Guinean people are supposed to be the same. We have been divided by a colonial power, but now we want to make every effort to bring the two peoples together again. We know that bringing them together again is not a very easy task, but it is not impossible either, because the only thing we need is determination. Since the Malian president wants to achieve this and the Guinean president

wants to do so, the Malian Government is also willing to achieve this integration, but we need not say that the people want it, because the people have always been for it.

Our task is now to make every possible effort to lay down a solid foundation in order to do what is necessary to satisfy our peoples' aspirations. Our views are identical on the issue. We are not going to rush, we will start at the beginning, and go probably very slowly, but very safely. Anyway, what we want to achieve in the first place is the economic integration. What you call political integration, that is not something important for me because politics does not feed the people. What is important for me is economic integration. When it is achieved, political integration can follow later.

[(Legozi)] Mr President, you are at the end of your visit, which was quite short, but which we think was very positive. Anyway, we think that you have a good impression about your visit to Bamako.

[Conte] You have answered the question for me in saying that it is very positive. What do you want me to say? Of course, we are happy with the visit because we were received as brothers. We were treated as brothers and we will report it to our people.

[(Legozi)] Mr President, this will surely be my last question. A question has just been put to your brother concerning Mali's candidate for the OAU General Secretariat and he answered that he maintains his candidate. As a friendly and brother country, what do you think about it and what can you say about it?

[Conte] Well, I think that the Malian candidate is also the Guinean candidate. [end recording]

BURKINA

AFP Reports Release of LIPAD Officials

AB302250 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Oct (AFP) — It was learned on Tuesday from sources close to the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] that most of the 11 personalities belonging to the Patriotic League for Development [LIPAD], "who were arrested last Saturday in Ouagadougou for an inquiry" have been released, although three of them — including two former ministers of the first "revolutionary" Burkinabe government, — are still under arrest.

The same source pointed out that they are Adamou Toure and Arba Diallo, who were formerly information and foreign affairs ministers, respectively. The same source did not, however, give the name of the third person who is still under detention.

These arrests, which had not yet been officially confirmed by Tuesday, came as a result of "a campaign of libel and fruitless agitation" launched by the LIPAD, which led to the opening of an "inquiry that is still going on," added the source close to the CNR. It will be recalled that LIPAD, a Marxist-Leninist organization linked to the African Independence Party, a pro-Soviet party, hastily opposed the creation of Revolutionary Defense Committees [CDR] — the militant base of the regime led by Captain Thomas Sankara — after actively participating in the creation of the CNR on 4 August 1983 and in its first government.

The LIPAD, which was described as a "splinter and putschist group" by the CDR — which soon called for its "ejection from the ranks of the revolution" and subsequent "punishment" — was also opposed to the other political forces represented within the government, especially the Union for Communist Struggle and the Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party, which it wanted removed from government.

The "political explanations" that the head of state, Capt Thomas Sankara announced last 4 August, led to a loss of the LIPAD's influence within the new government formed on 31 August, since none of the "pro-LIPAD" ministers were included in it.

GHANA

Algerian Envoy Calls for Increased Cooperation

AB300935 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Algerian ambassador to Ghana, Abdelhamid (Semichi), has stressed that the favorable political climate in Ghana and Algeria can further improve the cordial relations between the two countries. This is because both countries have identical aims. Mr (Semichi) was speaking at a news conference in Accra today in connection with his country's 22d independence anniversary which falls on Thursday. He said one of the important achievements of the Algerian revolution is its ability to create a new identity and dignity for the people. He said while maintaining the efforts of the people in industry, the Algerian revolution also aims at promoting agriculture which will help the country to be self-reliant. Mr (Semichi) stressed the need for Africans to work hard for the success of the OAU. This, he noted, is the only platform through which Africans can fight for their interests.

Mr (Semichi) announced that very soon the Ghana-Algeria joint commission for cooperation will meet in Accra to identify areas where they can cooperate.

Sankara Envoy Delivers Message to Rawlings

AB302153 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, this evening received a special message from the leader of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, at the Castle Osu. The message was delivered by a member of the ruling National Council of the Revolution, CNR, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but they are believed to deal with bilateral relations.

Maj Lingani, who is also the chief of defense staff of Burkina Faso, later presented two motorcycles to the government. Present

were the PNDC coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC, Mr Eboh Tawiah, and the force commander, Arnold Quainoo.

Nigerian Envoy Urges Radio, TV Program Exchange

AB301955 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, has stated that Ghana and Nigeria can achieve a lot to benefit the West African subregion if the two countries can pull their resources. This was said when the Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Ahan Eghagha, called on her in Accra today. Miss Aryee noted that with the human and natural resources at their disposal, both countries can work together to enhance progress in the cultural and socioeconomic fields.

The secretary said Ghana and Nigeria have similar colonial history and struggled together for independence. Miss Aryee stated that Ghanaians have all considered Nigerians as brothers and sisters, adding that if there have been any rivalry, they must be seen as the usual frictions between brothers and sisters. She called for exchange programs in radio and tlevision.

On his part, Brig Eghagha endorsed the call for the exchange of programs between the two countries, especially in the cultural field. He also emphasized that for mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries, there is a need for the exchange in both television and radio programs.

Morocco's Threat To Withdraw From OAU Examined

AB301721 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Kwesi Amoako commentary]

[Text] The apparent decision by Morocco to withdraw from the OAU if the SDAR is seated at next November's OAU summit is an unfortunate one. This move, coming from a founding member, is to be regretted, because if Morocco goes ahead to translate her intention into action, it will create a very bad precedent. In effect, any member that has some quarrel with a neighbor will think it has sufficient reason to withdraw from the OAU. Morocco's attitude perhaps shows what scant regard some members have for the OAU.

Nor is it a realistic proposition the suggestion put forward some time ago by President Mobutu of Zaire that sub-Saharan African countries should abandon the OAU and form their own separate organization because, according to him, Arab and North African problems have been allowed to dominate the affairs of the OAU.

The fact is that a Pan-African organization that does not include the North Africans cannot be said to be complete. The North African countries have played a significant role in Pan-African affairs since the idea got moving. When Osagyefo, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, organized the conference of independent governments and states in Accra in 1958, the majority of states represented were North African leaders like President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir of Egypt and King Mohamed V of Morocco, whom King Hassan now has succeeded, and others. They all played major roles in the process that led to the formation of the OAU in 1963.

Moreover, some of the North African countries have reached an appreciable level of attainment in scientific and technical matters and are in a position to share their expertise with us in sub-Saharan Africa to the mutual benefit of us all.

It is true that culturally and spiritually, we in Africa south of the Sahara and the North Africans seem apart, but then we share the same continent with them.

They also share Islam, the dominant religion in North Africa, with vast numbers of people, especially in West Africa. So all in all, we are one people with them, even if some of them do not exactly believe so.

King Hassan is willing to take Morocco out of the OAU because the majority of the member states disagree with him on the Western Sahara issue.

What is not clear, however, is the current position of Libya on this issue. Libya, together with Algeria, was a frontline supporter of the Polisario Front, which is fighting King Hassan in the Western Sahara. Now Libya has agreed to come into a union with Morocco.

If King Hassan is willing to leave the OAU because of the SDAR, then one would suppose that Libya has agreed to drop her support for the SDAR as a condition for union with Morocco. Even in circumstances like this, however, it is difficult to see Libya withdrawing from the OAU or boycotting the November summit.

Upon this assumption, it can be a fair idea for the OAU Secretariat and concerned members to solicit the good offices of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to prevail upon King Hassan to drop the idea of leaving the OAU. It must be impressed on King Hassan that the path he is now choosing in his relationship with the OAU is wrong. It is alright for Morocco to belong to the Arab League, but membership of the OAU also offers attractive possibilities for her.

GUINEA

Food Aid Agreement Signed With Canada 29 Oct

AB301300 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Guinea and Canada this morning signed a protocol agreement on new food aid to Guinea, involving the sum of $1 million. Guinea was represented on the occasion by Captain Fode Momo Camara, minister of international cooperation; along with Abou Camara, minister of internal trade; Ahmadou Mangassa, secretary general of the presidency; Abdoulaye Sylla, Guinea's ambassador to Canada; and Mamadou Ba Camara, principal private secretary at the Ministry of Cooperation. The charge d'affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Guinea, Michel (Cadine), represented his country.

IVORY COAST

Ambassador To PRC Interviewed on Relations

AB301704 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Oct 84 pp 24, 25

[Interview with the ambassador to the PRC, Amoakon Ediampan Thiemele, during "one of his recent visits" to Abidjan]

[Excerpts] [Question] You recently presented your credentials as the first Ivorian ambassador to Communist China. What did you say to the Chinese on the part of the Ivorians?

[Thiemele] On 5 June this year, I presented to President Li Xiannian the letters of credence by which the Ivorian head of state accredited me to the People's Republic of China. I transmitted to the Chinese authorities the message entrusted to me by President Houphouet-Boigny. It is a message of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity. You know Ivory Coast's policy as far as international relations are concerned. We are open to all the peoples of the world, provided they respect our sovereignty, our independence, and our political options.

I also transmitted to China the head of state's wishes, with the hope that that great country will contribute to the building of the nations of the world and to the preservation of peace. I would like to take this opportunity to say how well we were received by the Chinese authorities. We were given all honors and this gladdened us. I would like to thank them for this warm and friendly reception.

[Question] Can you tell us in which fields our cooperation with this great country is going to develop most rapidly?

[Thiemele] Right from the first weeks, we tried to see in which sectors we can cooperate with China. You know that before I left Abidjan, the People's Republic of China sent us a mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Dafei. This mission had contacts at all levels and we determined together all the sectors in which we can cooperate.

As the head of state pointed out for example during the presentation of the credentials of the Chinese ambassador, as agricultural countries we must begin by establishing ties in this field. This is why we have already begun to do something in this sector. We want the Chinese to send us experts for the development of our rice cultivation, market-gardening, and stock-breeding, which are fields in which the Chinese have a very rich experience.

[Question] China is a sufficiently advanced country, although it considers itself a Third World country. Our cooperation could be extended to other sectors ....

[Thiemele] We are not going to confine ourselves to these sectors, we will go beyond. For example, the search for possibilities of exchanging research workers. In the agricultural sector, we in Ivory Coast have our own experience and the Chinese are prepared to learn about it. We also have the intention of sending young Ivorians to China for training, beginning especially with the learning of the Chinese language. This would be followed by trade, which we will develop in accordance with the needs of the respective partners.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what impressed you when you first arrived in that country?

[Thiemele] I was enormously impressed by China and the Chinese. By China because it is a great country which played a great role in the past and which, I am convinced, will continue to play a great role in international affairs. If one can make a classification, China is now the third world power after the Soviet Union and the United States. That country has potentialities which the world will discover one day. I am convinced that the future of the world will be determined with an important Chinese participation.

[Question] What importance does China accord to its relations with Africa in general and with our country in particular?

[Thiemele] China is of the opinion that cooperation with other countries is essential for any country which wants to ensure the well-being of its population and to participate at the same time in preserving world peace. Today, China is important and I think it is important that we Ivorians should be in close contact with it. As I have already said concerning Ivory Coast, I would like to stress that China has always taken a particular interest in Africa. During the national liberation and anticolonialist struggle, China was with the Africans to enable them to progress toward independence.

Today, China accords an almost special status to the independent African countries with which it has established relations. At present, 36 African countries are represented in Beijing. Regularly, heads of state, ministers, and specialized delegations visit Beijing in order to strengthen the relations between China and Africa. As the Chinese used to say, Africa and China have a common destiny.

We suffered the same pains and faced the same problems. We must, therefore, understand each other so that we may struggle together for our independence. For this, I repeat, China is a great country which declares that it is a developing country [sentence as published]. It participates fully in the activities of the developing countries and helps them to solve their problems.

As you know, the various Chinese premiers have visited Africa. And I hope that a Chinese premier will be able to visit Ivory Coast one day.

MALI

Party, Government Delegation Leaves for Algiers

AB301820 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A party and government delegation led by Planning Minister Mohamed Ag Hamani left Bamako last night for Algiers, where it will attend celebrations marking the anniversary of the Algerian revolution on 1 November.

NIGERIA

Gambari Satisfied With Troop Withdrawal From Chad

AB301140 Lagos NAN in English 1000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Bagauda (Kano State), Oct 30 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said yesterday in Bagauda, near Kano, that he was satisfied with the French/Libyan troop withdrawal exercise currently going on in Chad.

Speaking at the end of talks which he held behind closed doors with the Nigerian, French and Libyan officials monitoring the exercise, Dr Gambari expressed the hope that the exercise would be completed on schedule.

He said that the Federal Military Government would continue to support and encourage efforts aimed at finding a lasting solution to the Chadian crisis. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Bagauda said that Dr Gambari had earlier held discussions with the commander of the Nigerian monitoring group, Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro. The troop withdrawal exercise which started on the 25th of last September is expected to end on Nov 9.

Briefs

Outgoing Guinean Ambassador— The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has stressed that relations between Nigeria and the Republic of Guinea will continue to grow because of the economic bonds between the two countries. General Buhari stated this today in Lagos while receiving the outgoing Guinean ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Foman) Doumbouya. The ambassador was in Nigeria for 10 months. [Excerpts] [*Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84 AB*]

TOGO

French Presidential Adviser Ends Visit to Togo

AB301812 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, deputy adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs, left Lome yesterday evening after a 1-week visit to Togo. During his stay Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand held talks with President Eyadema. He also visited industrial and socioeconomic projects in several prefectures of the country. He was seen off on departure yesterday evening by Mr Kpotivi Lacle, a member of the [Rally of the Togolese People] Political Bureau and minister of interior, Mr Gbegnon Amegboh, a member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information; and Mr Michel Chatelais, the French ambassador to Togo.

Before his departure yesterday the deputy adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs gave his impressions about our country to the press:

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand] As you are already aware, I often come to Togo. I have lived here and it is always a pleasure to come back here. At this time of the year, when a lot of important inter-African conferences are coming up — Lome III, the OAU summit, and the Franco-African conference — it is evident that we had many subjects for discussion with General Eyadema, of course, within the framework of French-Togolese cooperation. We also discussed all the major inter-African issues. I also took the opportunity to formally invite General Eyadema to come to France on state visit. The visit is likely to take place next year. [end recording]

ANGOLA

1,500 North Korean Troops Reportedy Arrive

MB301659 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha and U.S. Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker were due to meet on a remote island off the West African coast today over new moves to break a deadlock over South African-ruled Namibia. South Africa has refused to give Namibia independence unless 25,000 Cuban troops are taken out. Meanwhile, in another report, more than 1,500 North Korean troops are reported to have landed in Angola over the past 2 weeks.

Diamond Trafficking Trial Ends in Death Sentence

Angolan Sentenced to Death

AB301418 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 30 Oct (AFP) — Francisco Fragata, an Angolan accused of activities against state security, spying for the United States, and currency traffic was sentenced to death on Tuesday while most of the 124 persons accused of diamond traffic and illegal introduction of foreign currency into Angola were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 16 years.

According to the Angolan press agency ANGOP, the revolutionary tribunal in Luanda discharged and acquitted four of the 124 accused. The accused who received the heaviest sentence is a Portuguese national, Jose Correia, who was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment. The public prosecutor had asked for five death sentences against four Portuguese and one Angolan, it was recalled.

According to ANGOP, the revolutionary tribunal was of the opinion that this vast diamond and currency traffic was an "organized attempt of economic, social, and political destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola."

Three officers of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA), including a lieutenant colonel, who are accused of being involved in this network of traffickers, are being tried separately. The persons tried included 50 Portuguese nationals, 6 pilots of the Angolan Airline Company (TAAG), and a mechanic of the same company. Most of them were arrested in 1983.

124 Facing Charges

LD302143 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] In a trial of 124 people facing various charges, including diamond smuggling and corruption, a Luanda court today sentenced Francisco Carlos Augusto Fragata, an Angolan citizen, to death after finding him guilty of spying for the United States. Some of the 50 Portuguese among the accused were tried in their absence.

In Lisbon, the president of the Portuguese Branch of the International Committee of Jurists said he hoped the Luanda Government will not carry out the death sentence, which he said is a cruel punishment, incompatible with basic cultural values.

In the diamond smuggling trial, the Luanda court also sentenced Jose Manuel Correia Dias, a Portuguese citizen, to 16 years jail. The 34-year-old Portuguese comes from Vila Nova de Famalicao and was the manager of a motor-car firm in Luanda. Other Portuguese citizens received jail sentences ranging from 6 to 13 years, as well as being ordered to pay compensations and fines and sequestration of their property. Other jail sentences range from 1 to 9 years. All the sentences handed down by the Luanda People's Revolutionary Court are subject to ratification by the Appeal Court.

Fragate Execution by Firing Squad

MB302034 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The People's Revolutionary tribunal of Luanda Province sentenced Francisco Carlos Fragate to death by firing squad. Francisco Fragate is one of the individuals involved in trial 105/83, widely known as the Kamanga trial, whose final sentence was pronounced this morning by presiding judge Adolfo Joao Pedro. (?It will be recalled that) the sentencing began yesterday morning.

The People's Revolutionary tribunal of Luanda Province acquitted (Paulo Kapita), (Agostinho de Magalhaes), (Antonio de Matos), and (Carlos Alberto Tui Rodrigues). As for (Carlos Alberto Rui Rodrigues), the People's Tribunal of Luanda Province asked competent authorities to expel him from the national territory.

The People's Tribunal of Luanda Province also decided to grant a petition asking for the examination of certain activities carried out by some of the accused after the beginning of the the trial with the aim of denigrating and discrediting the institutions and leaders of the People's Republic of Angola. According to the petition, the tribunal has opened a new trial of the following individuals: (Antonino Simoes Durao Bonika Puko), (Jose Alberto Ferreira Pinto), (Zeca Siberia), (Fernando Duarte dos Santos), (Jorge Manuel Andre), (Manuel Kanimasso Tembo), (Antonio Nunes), and a number of unnamed individuals who are being tried in absentia.

Accordingly, the sentences of these individuals will only be handed down after the conclusion of the investigation opened by the People's Revolutionary tribunal of charges against them with regard to other kinds of criminal activities of a political (?nature) in addition to illegally trafficking in diamonds and national and foreign currency, in which they were involved.

Comment on Smuggling Trial

MB290918 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Oct 84

[ANGOP commentary: "An Exemplary Sentence for Diamond Traffickers"]

[Text] When the People's Revolutionary Tribunal began trying 124 individuals charged with illegally trafficking in diamonds and national and foreign currencies in May this year, during the successive hearings the whole nation witnessed the exposure of a network of fraudulent saboteurs who used the People's Republic of Angola as a springboard for an easy fortune and inflicted many millions of dollars of damage on the economy.

These criminal acts alone — although there are many others that are equally serious — reveal the true magnitude of this crime, which should not be regarded as common crime in our current situation. Its consequences go far beyond this. It is a premeditated act against the struggle of the Angolan people for the reconstruction of their fatherland.

The difficulties facing our revolution and its defense require a considerable portion of the budget, which could be better used for economic development projects for improving the social well-being of our people. Thus there can be no softness shown toward people who involve themselves in acts that are now facing popular justice.

The dimensions of this true plot against the interests of our people, who for a long time have been waging a ceaseless fight for the right of making gains for their own interests, quickly caused shockwaves abroad. This is prompting an intense and slanderous campaign by the Western press, which is aimed at watering down the seriousness of a crime, which also involved European and U.S. financial groups, to which the 124 individuals of this case are mere middlemen. These men are well-paid agents of a macabre system known as imperialism. The only goal of this exercise would be the economic destruction of the People's Republic of Angola.

By keeping our people in a state of need, it is very easy for the internal and external enemies to destroy the achievements that have been arduously attained. These criminals were involved in crimes aimed at this goal. Some of them completely denied the evidence, which was proved by the investigation, as exhibited by the enormous quantities of trafficked diamonds and foreign currencies seized at their own homes, the massive accounts in well known international banks, and the opulent ways of life that they were leading while most of our people are facing difficulties.

When the tribunal called on them to justify their actions, some defendants revealed that they had been used in another imperialist plot, which does not allow a single moment to pass without attacking Angola. Others flatly denied their involvement. Through their denial they expect to give ammunition for ridiculous slanders, charges of inhumanity and actions aimed at confusing public opinion by turning the criminal charges into (?tensions) and conflicts between states. This is, in fact, a frequent tactic to which we are accustomed, and we have learned to respond to it by (?overlooking) the discrediting remarks directed at us by distorting the truth completely and disregarding the dozens of hearings, which were broadcast to the whole nation by our news media.

In the presence of relatives and other interested parties, the defendants made pleas in which they contradicted themselves and (?claimed that they were) sincerely ready to cooperate with our legal authorities, despite the devious nature of their criminal and [word indistinct] action against the struggle that we are waging.

Although young, the (?firmness) and competence of the Angolan revolutionary system of justice has already been proven during our history. These are qualities, which were acknowledged and witnessed by international organizations. All of us still recall the trial of the mercenaries at a particularly difficult time, when we were able to act in a manner that won the admiration of foreign jurists and other individuals who attended this trial. Thus, only a declared [word indistinct] can accuse us of acting in a contrary manner.

What took place, as we have already said, was a crime which went beyond the characteristics of a common crime. It is a crime which seriously affected the working masses which, with a notable spirit of sacrifice, have been reconstructing the nation to provide a better living standard for all Angolans. We cannot and we must not ignore the consequences of a crime which is politically motivated. It is a crime of treason to the objectives of our revolution and people, and the sentence will be in accordance with the severity of this treason.

Softness by the legal institutions in a trial of this kind would be to play the enemy's game and encourage their action at a moment when all their hostile actions have been resoundingly defeated. This is an exercise aimed at deterring the enemy from again disrupting our economy. We must apply measures in accordance with the gravity of the crime.

Although clemency has been a constant factor throughout our life as an independent nation, it will in no way be applied at this time. Only the firmness of our sentences will make those contemplating such crimes think twice before involving themselves in activities against the integrity of the People's Republic of Angola through armed attacks or economic sabotage. Both actions are one and the same thing in this year of defense and production. There will therefore be no clemency, for this is a trial involving more than a group of trafficking weaklings.

The effect of the sentence must be felt in those places where the masters of these weaklings meet and work out actions against the sovereignty of the Angolan people. We must discourage other adventurers from repeating the sad mission that these weaklings had expected to carry out with impunity. This is the revolutionary justice that all the Angolan people want to see. Surely this sort of justice will be applied. As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said at the beginning of the trial, nobody doubts the premeditated and counterrevolutionary nature of this crime. Let justice take its course.

UNITA Cites Results of Recent Actions

Success Claimed in Actions

PA291226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Lisbon, 29 Oct (EFE) — The antigovernment guerrilla National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) inflicted 96 casualties on the Angolan Government troops and Cuban expeditionary force in two actions that took place on 21 and 22 October. According to a UNITA communique released in Lisbon today 75 regular Army troops and 14 Cubans were killed in a clash last 21 October in Lunda Province.

In Uige province, in the northwestern part of the country, UNITA attacked the military post of Sanza Pombo on the following day inflicting five deaths on the Angolan Army troops. The UNITA communique signed by Chief of Staff Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila also reported that 40 enemy vehicles were destroyed and 2 aircraft were downed.

174 FAPLA, 29 Cubans Killed

MB291558 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Oct, KUP — Some 90 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and 14 Cubans were killed in Angola in operations carried out by UNITA forces between Sunday and Monday. A comunique from the UNITA's General Staff stated that 42 military trucks, 2 BTR's, 1 BRDM, and 2 PC-7 airplanes were destroyed in these operations. This comunique revealed that the 2 PC-7 airplanes were shot down by UNITA forces while they were making reconnaissance flights in the Kafunfo area on Sunday.

On the same day, UNITA forces attacked an MPLA convoy comprised of FAPLA and Cuban soldiers, which was traveling from Saurimo to Malengue, 21 km from Kapenda-Kamulemba, near the Kuango bridge. A total of 75 FAPLA soldiers and 15 Cubans were killed. The UNITA forces destroyed 40 military trucks, 1 BRDM, and 1 BTR, and captured large quantities of war materiel.

The communique said that as part of its intensification of operations in Angola's northern provinces, UNITA ambushed a FAPLA unit between Uige and Sanza Pombo, killing nine FAPLA soldiers, including the commander of FAPLA forces in Sanza Pombo. Two Ural trucks and one BTR were burned.

We recall that the MPLA, to accomplish Iko Carreira's prediction in Europe, launched the famous 25 August offensive, which UNITA defeated on 20 October. On that day, 12 FAPLA brigades, 1 Cuban brigade, and 2 companies of Soviets deserted the battlefield and ran away aimlessly. The aim of this unsuccessful offensive was to destabilize UNITA's rearguard in order to paralyze UNITA's advance into Angola's northern provinces, specially Luanda.

The attacks on Sunday and Monday have told Iko Carreira, the drunken prophet, that he can not expect anything positive for the MPLA because UNITA strength is growing daily.

UNITA does not need to neglect its rear in order to advance to the north. UNITA's rear has never been vulnerable because the people who wage war in the north of Angola and in other areas being consolidated by UNITA are local people, local youths who leave their villages, towns, and cities, and the MPLA's Army and who systematically and in large numbers join UNITA forces.

In any case, the MPLA should not only stop telling lies about the false voluntary recruitment of youths from the northern areas into the Army but should also stop contemplating any suitable strategy to stop its irreversible fall. MPLA must accept negotiations, which UNITA, out of patriotism, proposed a long time ago.

KUP Cites UNITA Victories

MB310912 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 31 Oct, KUP — About 220 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and 17 Cubans were killed in combat between the UNITA forces and the Luanda regime last week. The operational bulletin issued by UNITA's armed forces headquarters on Saturday states that 70 vehicles, 2 BRDM's, and 1 BTR were destroyed, and 3 aircraft, 2 PC-7's and 1 Antonov-26, were shot down.

According to the same report, last Monday the UNITA forces attacked the MPLA's 8th Brigade 9 km south of Munhango, killing 26 FAPLA, including Lieutenant Ribeiro, the head of operations. During that attack, the Cubans attempted to strike back and suffered three dead. The MPLA also lost seven vehicles.

On Thursday, 30 FAPLA died 38 km northeast of Huambo city. A total of 6 FAPLA were captured along with 23 weapons when the UNITA forces attacked the 1st and 4th batallions of the MPLA's 46th Brigade, which was operating in that area. Also according to the same report, last Thursday UNITA forces in Moxico Province simultaneously attacked the 67th Brigade and a supply of column, which had left Luena for the 54th Brigade's base 39 km south of Luso. In this attack 39 FAPLA died, 13 vehicles were destroyed, and 13 weapons were captured. On the previous day, UNITA forces successfully attacked the post of Chitato, 250 km north of Saurimo city, and 10 km away from the Zaire border. UNITA killed 23 FAPLA and captured 11 weapons.

The UNITA forces also shot down an MPLA Antonov-26 aircraft, which was bombing the Luquembo area last Tuesday. A vehicle from the MPLA 75th Brigade was destroyed by a UNITA mine near Lucala in Kuanza Norte Province. All its occupants died.

On Thursday, a FAPLA column, which had left Negage for Quimbele, was attacked by UNITA forces 25 km away from Nacocola. In this attack the MPLA lost 14 FAPLA, including the head of security, a political commissioner called Bucamesso, and two officials stationed at Quimbele.

BOTSWANA

2 South Africans Arrested After Shooting

MB310741 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0733 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA — Botswana Police have arrested two South Africans after a shooting incident in Gaborone, SABC reports. The men are to appear in court today on a charge of attempting to help prisoners escape from custody, the radio said. Three other South Africans, who have been charged with the illegal possession of 30,000 mandrax tables, are presently in custody in Botswana.

LESOTHO

DPRK President Sends Greetings to Jonathan

MB301245 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The president of the DPRK, His Excellency Mr Kim Il-song, has sent a message to the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, congratulating him on his 70th birthday. President Kim Il-song said in the message that the people of DPRK and himself commend the people of Lesotho, who are vigorously paving the path for a new, free, and happy life.

He said that Basotho have been braving the subversive acts of sabotage by imperialists and racists since the country's independence under the courageous leadership of Dr Jonathan. President Kim Il-song, in conclusion, wished Dr Jonathan good health and happiness and expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Lesotho would further develop and strengthen.

GDR's Stoph Congratulates Jonathan on Birthday

MB301636 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Mr Willi Stoph, has sent a message of congratulations to the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, on his 70th birthday. On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Mr Stoph has wished the prime minister much success and energy in his future work as well as personal well-being.

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says Portuguese Sabotaging Talks

MB302014 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Major General Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs, said today and we quote: The Portuguese faction of the armed bandtry is trying to sabotage the implementation of the Nkomati Accord and of the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October — end of quote. Jacinto Veloso was speaking to AIM on his return from Pretoria after 2 days of negotiations with the South African Government on implementing the Pretoria Declaration.

The leader of the bandit delegation arrived from Lisbon with instructions from the Portuguese faction of the bandits to boycott the work of the commission, Jacinto Veloso, who is heading the Mozambican delegation to the talks, said. The leader of the bandits delegation is the Portuguese citizen, Evo Fernandes, living in Lisbon.

RSA Committed To End 'Banditry'

MB301859 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has said 2 days of talks on ending armed banditry in Mozambique have resulted in a clear understanding. The Mozambican delegation at the talks in Pretoria was headed by Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso, who led his side in talks with Roelof Botha, South African Foreign Minister, with Louis Nel, deputy foreign affairs minister, and with Magnus Malan, South African defense minister.

The South Africans also held talks with representatives of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] bandits who were supported and directed by Pretoria until the Nkomati Accord was signed in March this year. The South African statement released after the talks said Pretoria remained committed to playing a constructive role in ending armed banditry in Mozambique as laid down in the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October. The declaration was read out by Mr Botha, the foreign affairs minister, and accepted by Mozambique and by the MNR armed bandits.

FPLM Kills 28 'Armed Bandits' in 4 Provinces: *MB290800*

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 28 Oct 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In recent operations in Inhambane Province our forces stormed an armed bandit camp, killing eight and capturing two armed bandits and their weapons. In this operation mortar shells, bazooka rockets, rifle magazines, and four bicycles were also siezed by our forces.

In Chibuto, Gaza Province, our FPLM killed four bandits in the region (Madzamaru), captured AKM rifles, liberated many members of the public, and recovered six animal pushcarts. Our forces clashed with armed bandits who were attempting to attack Matama in Nissa, killing four bandits and capturing four others with their arms. The clash took place at dawn when the bandits were preparing for the attack. In Sofala Province seven bandits were killed by the FPLM when they attempted to attack a train. In Maputo, a recently captured armed bandit has confirmed that he belonged to a gang that was in charge of reconnaissance in the SONEFE [National Company for Overseas Projects Studies and Financing] One region.

Bank Chief Cites Need for Regional Stability

MB310810 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Bank of Mozambique Governor Prakash Ratilal will take part in Johannesburg today in a conference on investment and development in southern Africa. Speaking to a South African newspaper in Johannesburg yesterday, Prakash Ratilal said that the future of trading and economic relationships among the countries of this region, including South Africa, depends on the creation of an atmosphere of stability and security in the region.

The governor of the Bank of Mozambique considered the present Pretoria talks as an important tool for ending regional instability, bearing in mind that once the conflict in Mozambique was concluded, there would be a greater predisposition for the promotion of joint economic activities because there will be greater trust. According to Prakash Ratilal, cooperation can only develop in peace and tranquility.

Korean Technicians Assist New Production Line

MB301510 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] With the support of six Korean cooperative technicians and two Portuguese, a new production line of domestic utensils and construction materials was opened in Nampula at Agostinho dos Santos enterprise. The opening of the new production line is part of implementing the decision of the 4th Frelimo congress to carry out small projects to solve local problems.

Tete Governor Discusses Drought, Aid Needs

MB291200 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The governor of Mozambique's northwestern province of Tete, Eduardo Arao, has warned that the famine in the province will become even worse if rain does not fall next month. Mr Arao said further international aid was needed in any case, as food stocks were very low and there would not be another harvest until May next year, even if it does rain. He said more trucks were also needed urgently to guarantee the distribution of the food that is available.

The north of Tete Province is not affected by drought and has an excess of food that could be used in the drought-stricken south. However, Mr Arao said there are two obstacles to this: the transport shortage and attacks carried out by the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance — Renamo] armed bandits. As a result, he added, producers in the north are crossing into Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to trade their surplus crops, and people in the south remain hungry.

NAMIBIA

17 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed in Past 2 Weeks

MB310916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 31, SAPA — Security forces in SWA/Namibia shot and killed 17 SWAPO insurgents in the operational area in the last fortnight, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek today. Gen Meiring, addressing a media conference, said six of the insurgents had been killed in Western Kavango, bringing to 485 the number of insurgents killed since February 16. Since January 1, 537 insurgents had been killed, he said.

SWAPO Decries U.S. Links With RSA Government

EA302252 Dar es Salaam Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] It is a well known fact that the pretoria racist Boer regime, in connivance with its Western imperialist countries, in particular the Reagan administration, which has publicly declared the terrorist fascist state of apartheid, South Africa as a traditional friend and a reliable wartime ally, while on the other hand declaring the true national liberation movements in the region as terrorist movements, is to [word indistinct] (?trying) by all possible means to weaken and to destabilize the whole [of] Southern Africa.

In their vain attempt to save racist South Africa and have continuous illegal occupation of Namibia, together with the Pretoria racists, the imperialist forces are directly engaged in a well-prepared military, economic, and political offensive against the independent African states in the southern part of this continent, which is apparently aimed at limiting support to the struggling people of Namibia and South Africa by these progressive and peace-loving, neighboring, and independent African states.

However, these imperialist forces of darkness and death, as represented by the Reagan administration, are today (?sloganeering). Focusing on the unfounded allegations of the so-called international terroris, so-called communist threat on southern Africa, one cannot be suprised because these are the usual (?codes) of (?words) of legitimizing the imperialist aggressional racist terror campaigns.

They are today using the Pretoria Nazi regime in Pretoria as their [word indistinct] agent in southern Africa, and especially using Namibia as their military base and springboard from where they can carry out their subversive activities against the Frontline States, and in particular the PRA [People's Republic of Angola], which the Pretoria aggressive troops are occupying [words indistinct].

Now the Pretoria fascist regime is trying to disfigure the true facts of the matter by justifying its fascist (?bureaucracy) and belligerent hegemonistic ambitions under the guise of what they used to claim getting Angola, to hunt for SWAPO freedom

fighters. However, it is worthwhile to quote the commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, SWAPO's military wing and the president of ourmighty SWAPO, Dr Sam Nujoma, when he once said that the freedom fighters of SWAPO have got clear-cut instructions to eliminate the armed defenders of apartheid.

Dear listeners and countrymen, we in SWAPO see this step by the fascist regime of Pretoria in our beloved country as a challenge (?supported) against the liberation struggle. SWAPO is once more determined to fight vigorously in order to achieve genuine national independence of our united Namibia. Therefore, at this crucial state, SWAPO's actions are directed to stop further these aggressive attitudes of the Boers in Namibia, and we are certain that through the armed struggle we shall topple down whatever reactionary government the Pretoria regime may install in our country. Everything for the struggle and all for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Leaves for Cape Verde Talks

MB301650 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is scheduled to meet Dr Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, on the Cape Verde islands off the bulge of Africa tomorrow for talks on new moves towards independence for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha, accompanied by a high-powered team consisting of the SWA/Namibian administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, and South Africa's U.S. ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, and other senior officials, left Pretoria by air late today.

Earlier, he and his deputy minister, Mr Louis Nel, held ceasefire-orientated talks with delegations from the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique Resistance Movement [Renamo] and said a "better understanding of the positions of the respective parties" had been obtained. The Pretoria-engineered Mozambique peace talks, which started off promisingly earlier this month, stalled when both sides declared the eight-year-old conflict would continue in spite of the talks, and the MNR refused to return to the ceasefire negotiating table.

Although the foreign affairs spokesman in Pretoria today remained tight-lipped about the program for the Cape Verde talks, or how long they were expected to last, it is understood to center on new offers made to the United States by Angolan negotiators regarding the withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola. This follows a meeting in Luanda last week between Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, and the Government of Angola of President Eduardo dos Santos.

For the last two years, the South African Government has insisted on a Cuban withdrawal before it would be prepared to start implementing the United Nations Resolution 435 independence plan for SWA/Namibia. Mr Botha recently pointed out his government was not demanding a complete withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before Resolution 435 could be implemented. A gradual, simultaneous withdrawal of Cubans from Angola and South African troops from SWA/Namibia until the number of South African soldiers agreed upon in terms of Resolution 435 were still in the territory and all the Cubans had left, would be acceptable.

President Dos Santos indicated recently that he is now in favour of a Cuban withdrawal from his country after ousting hardline elements from his governing MPLA party, and the high-powered talks in Cape Verde this week have led to cautious optimism among political observers that significant progress towards a SWA/Namibia settlement could be made soon. Numerous rounds of talks in the past have, however, broken down.

Commentary on Cape Verde Talks

MB301735 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The talks on the Cape Verde Islands certainly indicate that something is on the brew again in the South-West Africa saga. Up to now there has been no actual breakthrough because of the complexity of the issues that have to be resolved. Several favorable events, however, have preceded these talks. In the past fortnight, talks have been held in Luanda between top Angolan officials and the American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner. Both parties afterwards described the talks as positive and reports have indicated that Angolan President Dos Santos is becoming more amenable to the idea of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

One of the more dramatic signs of a possible change in Angolan Government attitudes was the recent dismissal of the hardline minister of foreign affairs, Mr Paulo Jorge. He was known to be a man cast in the Soviet mould, opposed to a Cuban withdrawal and in favor of a military solution to Angola's problems with UNITA.

At the heart of Angola's problems right now lies the war between the government's FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces and UNITA. It is also the initial issue which has to be resolved prior to a settlement in South-West Africa. No matter how laudable the intentions of the Angolan Government to rid the country of Cuban forces, it is inconceivable that the Cubans will be sent packing while Dr Jonas Savimbi's 35,000 UNITA guerrillas continue the fight.

The Cubans are being used in Angola to protect the towns and the FAPLA forces have no way of doing this job effectively.

The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, referred to the war between UNITA and the Angolan Government recently and declared: There has to be a political resolution of this conflict. We think that both sides in the Angolan conflict realize that neither can dictate the outcome by military means alone.

Certainly an accommodation between UNITA and the MPLA would immediately pave the way for a Cuban withdrawal, and this being the crux of the settlement in South-West Africa, it would rapidly lead to a resolution of the territory's independence problems. Although the exact nature of the Cape Verde talks is not known at this stage, it is clear that none of these problems can be seen in isolation as they are inextricably bound together.

Renamo, Mozambique Cease-fire Talks End
MB301602 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1530 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — Bilateral talks between South Africa and two Mozambican delegations aimed at a ceasefire agreement took place in Pretoria for the past two days and ended today shortly before Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was to leave for talks on SWA/Namibia in the Cape Verde Islands.

A statement from Foreign Affairs said the two sets of discussions, one with the Mozambican Government and the other with the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], "resulted in a better understanding of the positions of the respective parties."

The South African team was represented by Mr Botha, his deputy, Mr Louis Nel, and defence minister, General Magnus Malan.

The statement concluded that "South Africa remains committed to play a constructive role in the implementation of the Pretoria Declaration" — the agreement reached in October between the Maputo government and the Renamo resistance movement to work towards a ceasefire agreement in Mozambique.

Armscor Employees Comment on UK Smuggling Charge
MB271212 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 27, SAPA — There was no doubt in their minds that they had been lured to Britain and trapped by customs and exise officials who kept them under close survellance since they arrived in the country, the "Coventry four" said in Pretoria today when they were allowed to talk to the South African press for the first time in seven months.

The four South Africans, three of them employees of Kentron, a subsidiary of Armscor [Armaments Manufacturing Corporation], and one a former employee hired as a private consultant, were arrested in Britain on March 29 this year on charges of smuggling arms from Britain to the republic against statutory legislation enforcing the arms embargo.

At a press conference arranged at a Pretoria hotel by Armscor, they described how they were suddenly arrested only hours after their arrival in Britain and their subsequent physical and psychological "ordeals," during which they were exhaustively interrogated and spent a 7-day spell in solitary confinement under maximum security before being granted bail and allowed to return to South Africa while investigations continued.

In September this year, the South African Government announced it was not returning the men for their October 22 trial in an "internationally legally justified" reprisal action for Britain's refusal to eject three South African political dissidents, wanted by security police, from its Durban Consulate.

The four men, Mr Fanie de Jager, 50, Mr Hendrik Botha, 50, Mr William Metelerkamp, 42, and Mr Koos le Grange, 39, had their families with them, posed happily for press photographers and chatted to reporters over tea and biscuits before and after the official press conference.

They answered questions frankly and openly, but some were not allowed, while some answers were cut short by an Armscor spokesman and acting chairman, mr John Adler, on the grounds that the secretive arms acquisition operations of the corporation against the international arms embargo might be prejudiced.

Introducing the four men, Mr Adler said the press were welcome to ask as many questions as they liked, but that he hoped it would be the last time and that the men would be allowed to resume their normal lives and privacy afterwards. The press conference was only open to South African media and a British television crew which arrived was instructed to leave.

In an opening statement, Mr Botha said the standpoint of himself and his colleagues was that, "We do not see ourselves as arms smugglers but as officials who carried out their duty." No country in the world was self-sufficient regarding arms and, like any other country, it was necessary for South Africa to acquire expertise and components.

"In accordance with the S.A. Government's view, we do not recognize the validity of the arms embargo against South Africa. We would like to stress that we acted in South Africa's interests ... our own efforts and that of others over the years have enabled the republic to develop many advanced weapons systems for the defence of our country," he said.

The Coventry four maintained they had followed ordinary trade practices... "We did not contravene any South African law and consequently we do not regard ourselves as criminals," he said.

"In our opinion, an alleged statutory first offense would normally lead to a fine and or deportation. We believe that the political dimensions which the case assumed had a negative influence on this process and led to an extensive legal process. We also had doubts whether we would receive a fair hearing due to the continued propaganda against the republic in England during our stay in that country and the possible influence this might have had on the 12 members of the jury," Mr Botha said. "We and our families are thankful that the pressure and uncertainty about the future are now over."

Replying to questions, Mr Metelerkamp identified himself as a former employee of Kentron who had resigned on February 1 this year to form his own company, R and J Industrial Electronics. Because of contacts he had built up in Britain as materials manager for Kentron, he was hired as a "private consultant" to accompany his three former colleagues to England when problems with the delivery of certain items arose. Kentron had offered

to re-employ him in his old post and he was considering this now that he was in a position to "look to the future."

The other three said they were still Kentron employees and that, although they could not travel overseas for fear of arrest through Interpol, there was "more than enough work to keep us busy in South Africa."

Summing up their experiences, Mr Botha said it could be divided into three parts: the trauma of their arrests, their interrogation, and their imprisonment under degrading conditions. The interrogation part had been "characterised by a process of physical and psychological degradation."

2 Smuggled Arms Identified

MB291130 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct p 2

[Excerpts] The SABC breached an Armscor security ban on equipment bought in Europe by the Coventry Four by mentioning in a newscast on Saturday night that the items had been shown to the press. Journalists attending a press conference arranged by Armscor in Pretoria, which was also attended by the four men and their wives, have been impressed as a group and individually by Armscor officials of the "extreme sensitivity" of the matter should the items be described in detail.

No pictures of the items were allowed and pressmen were told they may not even report the fact that these items were shown at the conference — a move which is believed to stem from fears that the source might be identified and compromised because of the arms ban on SA. The matter has been seen as so sensitive that a British television crew was not allowed to attend the conference. But an Armscor official has said he did not think the breach was serious.

Mr Johan Adler, public relations officer for Armscor, who chaired the conference, would not allow any questions on Armscor procurement procedures and put a ban on all pictures of examples of the two items bought by the four men. He said the press could not describe the items, or even mention the fact that they had seen them. The press was allowed, however, to identify the equipment as a magnetron, a source of microwave power used in radar equipment, and a gas bottle used for cooling or as a source of power.

Youth Killed in Continuing Cape Violence

MB310627 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] A 14-year-old boy has been fatally wounded in the township KwaZakhele in Port Elizabeth. The incident occurred when police were forced to use birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 150 youths who had gathered outside a school and began stoning the police. A number of other incidents occurred in KwaZakhele when groups of youths stoned policemen and a woman was arrested. A youth was also stabbed when 30 pupils were chased by another group of youths. In New Brighton, two men were wounded when police used birdshot to disperse a crowd after a stone-throwing incident.

Pik Botha To Attend Meeting in FRG

MB301702 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Our West German correspondent reports that the South African foreign minister is to attend an international strategy congress in Munich from the 8th to the 10th of next month. The congress will be attended by representatives of the United States, Europe, and South America, among others. South-West Africa/Namibia will be represented by Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Andreas Shipanga, and Mr Moses Katjiuongua. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, will also be there. West Germany will be represented by the prime minister of Bavaria, Dr Frans Josef Strauss, and other senior government officials. NATO strategy experts will also be attending.

ANC Comments on Use of RSA Army in Black Areas

EA302012 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English 1815 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Deployment of the Racist Army in the Black Residential Areas"]

[Text] If ever there was a thing more powerful than all the military strength, fighter planes, bombs, and cannons, that thing is an idea whose time has come. An idea that has firmly taken root in the minds of the people is more powerful than the most powerful army. Right now in our ghettos we are defying terrible arms of war and the robotlike soldiers and police who handle them in search of genuine freedom and lasting peace.

(Abraham Umphukuzetilo) told us in 1972, that no amount of force and military might will stop us in our quest for freedom, and our Latin American comrades have coined a powerful slogan that expresses an evergreen truth: A people united will never be defeated. An idea whose time has come is an indestructible force and this ubiquitous idea in our country is: Apartheid must go. Apartheid has only brought us misery and untold suffering. The time has come for it to go. Botha the tyrant must go. We want all our rights. We want them here and we want them now. The people must govern. These are the demands of the people.

As we pick up stones and hurl them at our oppressors, as we duck police bullets, as we neutralize tear gas canisters, the unspoken words give pace to our heartbeat. Away with apartheid. We have shown that we cannot be initmidated. When the 7,000 strong contingent of Army and police had come and gone we rose again at Sebokeng, Soweto, and Eastern Cape. We fought back. Let them come back if they so desire, but in our relentless drive to freedom there is no stopping us. No, we are moving on. Let the racists listen to the words of (Biez Nordie), if they still have good working ears. (Biez Nordie) said Sebokeng 7,000 will become 20,000 for Soweto, 200,000 in South Africa until the racists will not reach their goal. [sentence as heard]

Perhaps to distant and casual observers of the South African scene, the Army deployment came as a shock. Not to us, who have been observing Botha's maneuvres at close range. We are the target of this growing military industrial complex. For instance, it has been noted that the military expenditure has grown massively since 1962, and that since the late 70's the South African Defense Force has become increasingly preoccupied with what it calls strategic planning. Botha's strategy is to tie in the war on the borders with the battle on what Malan calls the second front; that is, against the black population within South Africa itself.

To destroy is our minds the powerful idea whose time has come, the racist military establishment advances its wicked hearts and minds policy. This policy aims at sweetening the bitter pill that is apartheid. It aims at making the victims enjoy their victimization, to suffer peacefully, to accept meekly their dehumanization, and their dying. While maintaining their brutal rule the racist reformer priests give us publications like (PACE) magazine with its happy people who have made it, and its pages full of color photos of scantily-clad ladies.

While being chased up and down our dusty streets we duck under huge billboards declaring that Coke adds life, that things go better with Coke and such annoying (?tricks) as Pepsi people feeling free. All this display is not accidental; it is intended to make us accept our oppression without struggle, that is why they are distributing badges saying they are our friends in Sebokeng after arresting so many of us. That is why they are using soldiers as teachers in Soweto and elsewhere. The aim is to control our source. No one should wear those badges left behind by the racist Army; they belong to the dustbin.

Commenting on the mobilization of the police and Army to quell the uprising in black townships (?*RESISTER*), the mouthpiece of the committee on South African war resistance says: South Africa today is in a state of revolt. Uprisings as significant as those of 1976 are sweeping the country. Instead of peace, violence, confrontation, and ruthless repression have been the characteristics of post-Nkomati South Africa. The cause of the violence, as it was in 1976, in 1960, and on so many other occasion, is apartheid.

The new apartheid constitution was greeted by huge protests and boycotts in August and September and was resoundingly rejected by the very people it was meant to co-opt. As a result, the tri-racial parliament has been stillborn. Whatever the resistance, (?RESISTER) continues, it is clear that the Botha regime will press ahead with its plans to rationalize and consolidate apartheid, if necessary by force of arms. Behind the police lies the full might of the South African Defense Force, the best equipped army in sub-Saharan Africa, with 500,000 men at its disposal. In fact, the police are as militarized as the army.

Equipped with armored cars and automatic weapons, all police are now given what they call counterintelligence training and are geared up for civil war rather than combating crime. Hundreds of national servicemen are transferred annually to the police and the Army and police work as close partners in the national security system. Police strategies for dealing with uprisings are worked out in conjunction with the army. A fact underlined by the visit made to Sharpeville by the South African Defense Force chief, racist General (Seyful), who attempted to tour the township to assess the situation at first hand.

Pretoria is clearly preparing both for an internal civil war and a regional war of aggression. Whether the Army's guns are primarily (bent) inwards on South African citizens or outwards at Mozambicans, Angolans, Zimbabweans, or Zambians, will depend on the way the regional and internal crises unfold. It is, however, certain that the South African Defense Force's firepower will continue to be used for both purposes. In the developing civil and regional wars, concludes (?RESISTER), the choice is between the forces of apartheid and the forces of liberation. Recent events have demonstrated unequivocally on which side the vast majority of south Africans are. There is no fence left to sit on. We all have to make our choice: to choose to support the apartheid system and all it stands for, to fight for racism and injustice, or to take a stand against the oppression and join the struggle for democracy and freedom.

Fellow countrymen, comrades, and democrats of our country: No people can be oppressed forever. We owe it to our children to rid South Africa of the odious sytem of apartheid and racial discrimination. The time has come for us to choose between submitting to apartheid or fighting it to the bitter end.

If ever there was a thing more powerful than all military might, it is an idea whose time has come. In 1979 in Iran that idea was: Down with the Shah; away with Savak; away with the Shah. No amount of police and army terror could stop the Iranians. In South Africa today it is: Away with apartheid, Botha the tyrant must go.

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Hails Relations With PRC

MB301910 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has paid tribute to the PRC for the numerous economic assistance that it has rendered to Zambia. Mr Mundia also acknowledged the strong bonds of friendship existing between the two countries and hoped they would be further strengthened.

The prime minister said this when outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Zambia, Zhang Junhua, called on him to bid farewell after serving the country for almost over 2 years. Mr Mundia told Mr Zhang that without fear of contradiction or favor, China was among those countries that had assisted Zambia greatly since independence and in preindependence days.

Parliament Speaker Comments on Constitution

MB301247 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Speaker of the Zimbabwe National Assembly Didymus Mukasa has said that his country was actively looking into ways of evolving a parliamentary system that was African in outlook.

Mr Mukasa said in Lusaka last night that he has been convinced the Westminster system was very good for Britain because the British people have evolved with it, but there was need for Africans to develop their own system as well.

The Zimbabwean speaker, who is leading a seven-man parliamentary delegation on a week's official visit to Zambia, was speaking at a reception held in his honor by host, Speaker Robinson Nabulyato, at parliament (?gardens). Dr Nabulyato said the two countries shared many values, and one of those is the belief in the rule of law that (?realized) the individual liberties, rights, and freedoms.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Cites Need To Boost Training Programs

MB310839 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government, in conformance with the socialist goals which guided the armed struggle, will ensure that the backlog of skilled manpower is (?renewed) by providing more training institutions throughout the country. Comrade Mugabe made the remark when he announced a number of measures to be taken by the government to boost manpower training to fill the gap left by the exodus of skilled whites since independence at the Harare Polytechnic yesterday [word indistinct]. Comrade Sally Mugabe later presented [word indistinct] awards.

He said institutions offering formal education and skills should be expanded to absorb the increasing number of secondary school leavers. The prime minister said an investigation into the possibility of increased use of technical and personnel training with colleges is underway, and a decision, [words indistinct] session has been made with all concerned. Comrade Mugabe said technical colleges at (Belvedere) in Harare, Mutare, Gweru, and Marondera will be expanded to cope with increased demand for skills throughout the country.

He expressed his hope that the private sector will continue to play a positive role in the training of skilled manpower. The prime minister added that the government will be [word indistinct] to recruit more candidates than they normally absorb.